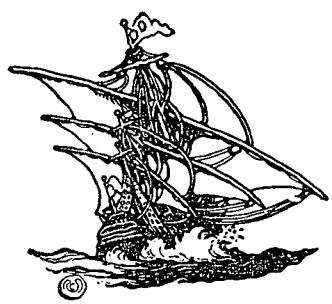
THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

SEPTEMBER 15, 1926



Closed Doors, and the Key to Them

Jessie Taft

Social Work Inefficiencies

Robert W. Kelso

COMMUNITIES
HEALTH
SOCIAL PRACTICE

SOCIAL WORK SHOP
INDUSTRY
EDUCATION

25 Cents a Copy

$5.00 a Year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Analytic Index to This Number

September 15, 1926

Child Welfare:
- Child labor laws in Wisconsin, p. 638

Family Welfare:
- A norm for the family, p. 628
- Wet wash for the poor, p. 630
- Old age pensions in Kentucky, p. 630
- A Cleveland free loan association, p. 633

The Law and Lawbreakers:
- Legal training for social workers, p. 626
- Legal aid organizations, p. 630
- Social work records as evidence, p. 628

The Conquest of Disease:
- Disease prevention taught at Düsseldorf, p. 617
- Advancing knowledge of cancer, p. 623

The Promotion of Health:
- The health exposition at Düsseldorf, p. 617
- School health education in the city, p. 625

Mental Hygiene:
- Emotional barriers to learning, p. 163

Town Planning:
- Housing in Germany, p. 618
- New national parks, p. 622
- Garden planning in Germany, p. 632

The Country Community:
- County councils in Virginia, p. 631

School and Community:
- Education and the emotional life, p. 613
- A Negro school in Georgia, p. 621
- Health education in New York schools, p. 625
- Training for the adult deafened, p. 629
- Wisconsin summer school for working girls, p. 637
- An undergraduate questionnaire, p. 641
- A graduate library school, p. 641
- The Portland school survey, p. 641
- Experiments in a Connecticut college, p. 641

Education Outside the School:
- Training for the adult deafened, p. 619
- Workers text books, p. 638
- The progress of adult education, p. 639
- A course in industrial mechanics, p. 641

Industrial Conditions:
- German unemployment, p. 618
- Progress in safety devices, p. 620
- New jobs for women, p. 627
- Industrial development in Japan, p. 638
- Accidents to women and minors, p. 638
- Wages and conditions in southern mills, p. 638
- Safety in the textile industry, p. 638

Industrial Relations:
- The Passaic strike, p. 620
- Strike violence in Rhode Island, p. 621
- Miners' relief in Great Britain, p. 621
- The A. F. of L. and life insurance, p. 635

Peace and International Relations:
- International organization on the seas, p. 622
- An international industrial congress, p. 638

Motives and Ideals:
- The place of philosophy in modern life, p. 642

Penultimate Call

FIFTEEN days remain after the publication of this issue for serious and not-so-serious exponents of recreation for adults—creative, releasing, fortifying recreation, the kind that conserves individual values and enriches group relationships—for those, in short, who are in the process of setting down on paper their experiences and their hopes of Play for Adults to finish up the job and submit their manuscripts in the Second Quarterly Harmon Award.

Time is up on Thursday, September 30.

The conditions, we repeat, are as follows:

IDENTIFICATION must be by means of a pen-name signed to the manuscript, with an accompanying plain, sealed envelope having on the outside the pen-name, and on the inside both pen-name and the real name and address of the author. Manuscripts are sent at the owner's risk, and none will be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

MANUSCRIPTS must be not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,500 words in length, typewritten, double-spaced, on one side of the paper.

THE JUDGES for the Second Quarterly Award are Robert E. Park, professor of sociology in the University of Chicago; Joseph Lee, president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; Robert Sterling Yard, executive secretary of the National Parks Association; Walter W. Pettit, New York School of Social Work; and Geddes Smith, associate editor of The Survey.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

112 East 19 Street, New York

PUBLISHERS

THE SURVEY—Twice-a-month—$5.00 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a year

ROBERT W. DEFOREST, *President*
JULIAN W. MACK, V. EVERIT MACY, *Vice-Presidents*
ANN REED BRENNER, *Secretary*
ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Treasurer*

PAUL U. KELLOGG, *Editor*

Associate Editors

JOSEPH K. HART — HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
GEDDES SMITH — ROBERT W. BRUÈRE
MARY ROSS — SARA MERRILL
LEON WHIPPLE — BEULAH AMIDON

Contributing Editors

EDWARD T. DEVINE — GRAHAM TAYLOR
JANE ADDAMS — FLORENCE KELLEY

ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Manager*
JOHN D. KENDERDINE, *Business Manager*
MARY R. ANDERSON, *Advertising*

THE SURVEY, *published semi-monthly and copyright* 1926 *by* SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC., 112 *East* 19 *Street, New York. Price: This issue (September* 15, 1926, *Vol. LVI, No.* 12) 25 *cents a copy;* $5 *a year; Canadian postage,* 60 *cents; foreign postage* $1 *extra. Changes of address should be mailed us two weeks in advance. When payment is by check a receipt will be sent only upon request.*

Entered as second-class matter, March 25, 1909, *at the post office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March* 3, 1879. *Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section* 1103, *Act of October* 3, 1917, *authorized on June* 26, 1918.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

Vol. LVI, No. 12 September 15, 1926

CONTENTS

Closed Doors and the Key to Them - *Jessie Taft* 613
Gesolei - - - - - - - - *Elizabeth Leitzbach* 617
A Club of Deaf Women - - *By One of Them* 619
The Common Welfare - - - - - - - - - - 620
HEALTH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 623
Our Advancing Knowledge of Cancer, *George A. Soper*
SOCIAL PRACTICE - - - - - - - - - - - 626
Social Workers and the Law, *June Purcell-Guild*—In the Courts, *Jessie Adler*—The Normal Family, *Edwin G. Eklund*—The Adult Deafened, *Jacob Reighard*
COMMUNITIES - - - - - - - - - - - - 631
Virginia Counties, *J. H. Montgomery*—Planning for Production, *Bruno Lasker*—Free Loans, *Hermon E. Eisler*
INDUSTRY - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 635
Labor Takes to Life Insurance, *Herman Frank*—Kettles and Shiners, *Amy Hewes*
EDUCATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 639
Adult Education: Don't Push, *LeRoy Bowman*
BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE - - - - - - - - 642
THE SOCIAL WORK SHOP - - - - - - - - 646
COMMUNICATIONS - - - - - - - - - - 653

The Gist of It

JESSIE TAFT, Ph.D., director of the Child Study Department of the Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia, a psychologist who has done work through the Cold Spring Harbor laboratory, the Bedford Reformatory, the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, New York, and the Girls' Aid Society, Philadelphia, offers a stimulating discussion of the relation of the emotional life of a child to education—"a relationship so deep, so intimate, so fundamental that it determines the educational experience" (p. 613).

A TRANSPARENT man, the heavens in motion, vats of blood and glass-enclosed babies meet the eye at the Gesolei, Düsseldorf's huge health exposition. Elizabeth Leitzbach of the Welfare Division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reports some of the things she saw there, on page 617.

IN a small town a group of deafened women organized a lip reading class which later became a social club as the proficiency of the lip readers increased. They have been meeting for five years and one of their members tells of their success (p. 619).

WHAT do we know about cancer? George A. Soper, managing director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, sketches on page 623 the great body of information available and the organization devoted to its study.

THE social worker who works with the rights and wrongs of man should know a bit more about the law which treats of the rights and wrongs of man. June Purcell-Guild, herself a lawyer and a social worker and lately assistant professor of Applied Sociology in the University of the City of Toledo, suggests more comprehensive law courses in the schools of social work (p. 626).

AND, to continue, what can the social worker say in the courts? How far can her records be considered as evidence? Jesse Adler, an assistant prosecuting attorney in Cincinnati, answers these questions on page 628 in a paper which was prepared for a meeting of the Cincinnati social workers club.

EDWIN G. EKLUND, director of the Springfield, Illinois, Council of Social Agencies, and a former contributor to The Survey, discusses the possibility of developing norms for families as an aid to the case worker in social research. Another measuring stick (p. 628).

THE necessity for longer courses of instruction in lip-reading for the adult deafened, and the advantage of public instruction, is the theme of the article (p. 630) by Jacob Reighard, head of the Department of Zoology at the University of Michigan.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, director of the almost venerable Cooperative Education Association of Virginia, tells what county councils are accomplishing in that state (page 631).

BRUNO LASKER, former managing editor of The Survey, reviews an account of some German experiments in garden planning for city dwellers (p. 632).

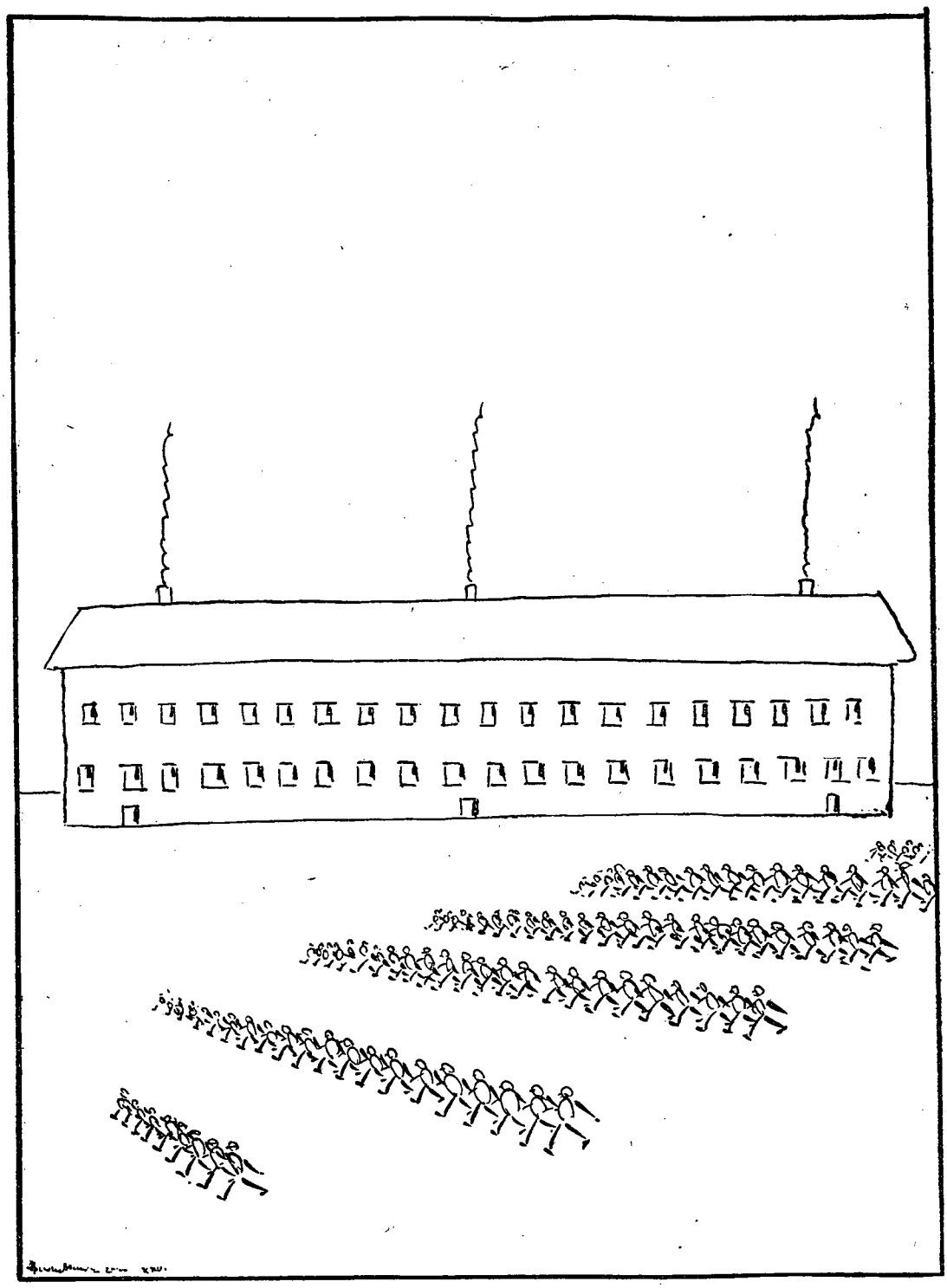
FOR twenty years the Hebrew Free Loan Association has been lending money without interest to the needy of Cleveland. Hermon E. Eisler, a Cleveland attorney, gives its history (p. 633).

HERMAN FRANK, Ph.D. (Berlin), is a statistician and economist who has lived in this country nearly four years and is a frequent contributor to the American labor press. He is in close touch with the development of the American Federation of Labor life insurance plan, which he outlines, p. 635.

A RECENT study of the effects of applied research upon the number and kind of jobs open to women wage earners made by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor is reviewed (p. 637) by Amy Hewes, professor of economics and sociology at Mount Holyoke College and a teacher in the Bryn Mawr summer school for trade union women.

LEROY E. BOWMAN, of the department of sociology at Columbia University and secretary of the National Community Center Association, discusses the need for adult education, what it has accomplished with different groups and what it may accomplish in the future (p. 639).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Hendrik Willem Van Loon

BACK TO SCHOOL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

September 15
1926

Volume LVI
No. 12

Closed Doors and the Key to Them

By Jessie Taft

THERE is a peculiar difficulty in finding a term to designate those aspects of human behavior which are not traditionally associated with the function of the school. *Instinct* conveys conflicting points of view which are even now in a white heat of controversy; *impulse,* the term Dewey chooses to avoid instinct, has unpleasant ethical implications; *desire* connotes something sexual or Freudian; *wish* is too frail to carry the entire pressure of human need; *conation, will, volition,* are much too formal to express the striving, struggling quality of individual experience. *Emotional* is equally poor, since it is inaccurate psychology and also carries for Puritan ears the suggestion of the something which exists largely to be subordinated to reason. Yet the phrase *emotional life* in a general literary sense does have a meaning for all of us when contrasted with the impersonal intellectual or physical activities with which the school often seems to be exclusively or chiefly concerned.

In emotional life, if I may be permitted to use the term arbitrarily, I mean to include the motivating forces, needs, desires; wishes, drives, feelings, all of the dynamic moving, fearing, hating and loving aspects of the individual, as contrasted with his thinking and reasoning. There is much talk nowadays about the responsibility of the school for educating emotions as well as intellect, for fitting children to adjust to social life as they find it outside the school room, for building character as well as good foundations in the three R's—but just what the school can do and ought to do, is still far from clear.

It seems to me that here is a field which as yet lies quite beyond any research technique we possess, that we can only suggest the nature of its data and their significance for the educational process as well as for the mental hygiene of the individual child.

One is often impressed by what seems to be a fundamental and perhaps inevitable difference in the viewpoints of the teacher and the mental hygienist. The latter sees the child as an individual and the school as a means for developing or adjusting him. The teacher, on the other hand, must needs see the child as only one factor in a large group, a possible help or hindrance, a source of satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the carrying out of a complicated program of instruction. Any particular child is more or less incidental to the process of putting across a curriculum for a number of children. If he interferes too much he will be referred elsewhere to a clinic, a social worker, another school, a correctional institution.

The teacher refers John to the visiting teacher because he behaves badly in school. He makes no effort to learn, he takes an undue amount of the teacher's time, distracts other children and retards the entire class. The psychometric tests show that while John's I. Q. on the Binet is in the low 80's, he works quickly and intelligently with concrete problems which are not dependent upon verbal abstractions. The psychologist says if you can find a school which recognizes a non-verbal form of intelligence John will cease to be a behavior problem. To the person who is trying to adjust John, to alter his unpleasant behavior, to get training and development for his type of intelligence, the school seems an obstacle to progress. To the school principal on the other hand, who has in mind the administration of a complex situation for a large number of children, John is a clog in the machinery.

The ungraded classes have been the school's response to the needs of the dullest and most troublesome Johns and Marys but they are still thought of as exceptions and there still remains, at least in the public schools, the concept of education as a system to which the average child must and will conform. There are encouraging signs of recognition of differences in the kind of education children need in the rapid growth of junior high schools. Here the curriculum is enriched with activities which appeal to other than the verbally minded child, but such individual discrimination as exists is made quite completely on the basis of intelligence level and economic pressure; the child who is too dull for high school and too poor to afford it gets some recognition, although the general conception of education remains unchanged. Attention has been directed to differences only in roughly defined groups of children. The main business of the teacher is still with the material she must get over.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The modern experimental or free school has decreased tremendously the separation between the two points of view because it has revolutionized the traditional public school concept of the educational process as something applied to a child from the outside and has focused attention on the fact that education must be an internal process —that a child cannot be educated without the drive of his own interest, that what educates one child may leave another untouched. However difficult this theory may be to carry out in a teaching technique, and however far from being realized in practice, even by the most advanced of the newer schools it does at least give a basis on which mental hygiene and education may come together in a common emphasis on the importance of each individual child and his peculiar needs.

Mental hygiene has been interested in the individual largely in terms of his emotional life, his relations to other people, his attitude toward himself, his fears, his repressions, his inferiorities, his loves and hates. The school has been interested largely in his intelligence, his ability to attend, to memorize, to learn, to train into good scholastic habits. In seizing upon "interest" as the important factor in education, the modern school has recognized the emotional life as fundamental to the educational process. Interest is dynamic, interest depends upon the very organization of the personality, interest is full of color and feeling, interest moves the individual, interest draws upon all the resources of the intellect and puts them to work. Interest is in short an expression of the whole child—feeling, desiring thinking, remembering, attending, all of these are present when the child acts in an interested way. What the modern school, even the most progressive, may not have realized is that there is no separating interest from the child's emotional life. If education depends upon interest it depends upon an understanding of the emotional needs of the individual who is to be educated. That such a responsibility can be taken by any school at the present time would be impossible to prove because with the best of intentions we do not have the necessary knowledge or skill to trace a child's interests back to their hidden springs.

The school for the time being offers what opportunities it has to children with varying hungers and resistances, for them to seize upon or reject as their own inner determinations impel, but the time will come when education will not be left so much to chance. There is even now a rapidly growing body of knowledge regarding the nature of the child, the dynamics of behavior, the way in which the particular attitudes, interests, habits, are conditioned by the earliest experiences, which throws much light upon the way a child takes school and why. The nursery school is actually beginning to use this newer kind of psychology effectively. The nursery school has no curriculum to take its attention, it can devote itself to understanding what the child is doing and why it refuses to do. It can even go back to the parents and their relation to the child to find the sources of the behavior; it can undertake to modify the parental habits and attitudes which are conditioning the child to ways which will render him uneducable or less educable later on.

We must free ourselves from the illusion that aside from the limitations of innate ability the child as we get him in school is free to study anything, to develop any interest and that we are equally free to teach him anything we choose. There are enough children who go through the motions we require of them, who do find interest in what is presented to them at school or who at least do not resist the formal educational procedure, to lure us into the belief that it is only the exceptional child whose emotional life must be taken into account.

IN trying to illustrate this point of view by the use of case material, one seems to be dealing with unusual or peculiar children. As a matter of fact the moment one is able to analyze the inner determining factors of any human life it seems exceptional because the average is really an abstraction: no particular individual represents it.

The type of child who deceives us most as to what is really happening is the very able, ambitious youngster who always stands first in his class. He may show very few marked preferences. He does everything well. The teachers approve of him, his family may be quite satisfied because his report cards are so excellent. Yet it is quite possible for such a boy to go through school untouched by any vital interest. Why? Because what drives him is not the fact that he realizes himself and his own interests in the subject matter, but an ever present fear of failure, a dissatisfaction with himself, a hunger, a lack, a restless striving, the meaning of which he himself does not understand. He only knows he must succeed; he must prove to himself and others that he can do anything they can and do it better.

There come to mind several children who illustrate a failure to find in school work a constructive development of objective interest, which after all is the only true education, in spite of good intellectual endowment because of the drive for emotional need. One, a brilliant boy of nine, well advanced in school, upset his family by his irrational fears for his health and his utter boredom and indifference to everything. He had every advantage money and culture could provide. School was an object of contemptuous tolerance. He was too proud not to succeed but the work meant nothing. He was the oldest of four boys. The next child, four years younger, was as amiable and easy to live with as Arthur was difficult. Arthur's jealousy of the younger brother, his feeling of being discriminated against by his father and mother had so completely absorbed him, that all his behavior was colored by it. He had no free interests or desires of his own. All his motives were influenced directly or indirectly by this one consuming hunger for the younger child's defeat and his own victory with the parents. Arthur may easily go through school with credit but until his emotional life is released from its bondage he will not be open to real education.

Esther is an unusually able girl of eleven, next to the youngest in a rather large family. After a delicate babyhood when she was for years the center of attention, she suddenly found herself strong enough physically to be ignored and quite lost between the steady dependable older brother who was his mother's pride and the winning young sister who claimed her father's complete devotion. Esther had an eye defect which made her less attractive than the little sister and which interfered in her physical activities. She never ceased to strive for athletic success in spite of her difficulty and was physically very sturdy. Her school work was only fair. There would have been no reason to suspect any fundamental difficulty in this child's life if it had not been for the development of a habit of picking

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

up other peoples possessions. It was not easy to get to the core of Esther's difficulty, so unconscious was the need which drove her. She is the kind of child who will not face pain if she can avoid it. She will not let herself realize that she minds terribly because her eyes are queer, that underneath she believes that nobody will ever choose her for a wife because she is too homely, that she keeps on striving for atheletic success because she can't bear to admit her handicap even to herself. School achievement, which lies easily within her grasp, does not satisfy her because it is too unrelated to her particular inferiority. Unconsciously the taking to herself of things, other people's things, becomes the avenue through which her ego hunger is appeased. She does it quite blindly, in an attempt to satisfy her need before it becomes too painful to remain unconscious. This child becomes an educational problem solely on the grounds of behavior; she is not one to reject academic instruction; she merely fails to get any satisfaction from it. The real problem here is how to reach this child's emotional needs and direct them into a vital constructive channel. Has the school no responsibility for relating education to Esther's emotional life? Is this merely a psychiatric problem?

THUS far we have dealt with children who accept school routine and are being to all appearances successfully educated from the scholastic viewpoint. Let us turn now to cases where the external aspects are blocked.

Mabel R. is a tall, thin girl of sixteen, tense and nervous in bearing, with a small, sharp featured face. Her eyes have the look of a suspicious animal, ready to flee at any hint of danger. In the eighth grade of a public school Mabel stood out as a group leader and her work, while exceptionally good only in certain subjects, was acceptable in all. Mabel was eager to have high school training, she hoped for normal school later, she was ambitious for herself, had literary aspirations, had written some poetry and seemed just the girl to whom a scholarship should be given. Through two years, she has had the best opportunity a good public high school could offer and she has failed consistently to make good. The reason is not lack of ability, it is not lack of ambition. We must therefore analyze her emotional life. Mabel's home was broken up by her father's disgrace and imprisonment when she was two years old. She was reared in private foster homes with only one or two changes but at no time did she have the assured status of an adopted child. Her father's misdeeds were hinted at so mysteriously that she never inquired, realizing something too awful to be mentioned. Adolescence found her in a private family, where she did some work for her board, without any permanent tie. Her work at school had been satisfactory enough but was never outstanding until she reached the seventh grade of a certain public school where she suddenly blossomed out. The gymnasium teacher in this school had become the object of Mabel's adolescent adoration. Through athletics, and the backing of this teacher, she achieved standing with the other girls. She won several prizes for poems and stories. Success attended her until the day of her triumphant graduation. Her ambition was directed towards athletics because of her love for the teacher. This combined with her desire for social recognition and leadership of younger girls led her to the Girl Scouts. Here she could worship the captain above her and be worshipped by the raw recruits below. The unrelatedness of her athletic ambitions and her Girl Scout ideals to reality was soon apparent when her health began to suffer from her refusal to take enough sleep or to eat proper food. Then summer was over and she entered high school. While her desire to be educated remained the same in the abstract, actually she gave no time or thought to school work. Her emotional life was completely centered in the Girl Scout activities. High school was full of strange teachers who had never heard of Mabel, and unfamiliar girls with whom her reputation was yet to be made. Without the drive of personal attachment she was not equal to the more difficult studies high school involved.

Because of the lack of family ties and the social standing and reassurance dependent on them, the craving for a personal relationship, for the feeling of popularity and social success was far too powerful to be resisted and this rather than any genuine interest in school work had been the dominant motive throughout. Mabel succeeded at school only when school was also the center of her love life.

Sara presents quite a different picture. She is a large, dark-eyed, black haired, rosy cheeked girl of sixteen with a strong but clumsy body. She has the makings of good looks but she is one of those blundering individuals who never buys the right hat or dress and who puts everything on wrong. Sara from the time she entered the first grade was the despair of her teachers. She was left a full orphan at the age of four and has been brought up in two institutions. In the first orphanage she was spoken of pityingly as feebleminded. She seemed quite unresponsive to the demands of the environment. She was slow in learning to dress herself and care for her own wants. She had enuresis badly. She "took" things, particularly food; she was a glutton. She was a story-teller; she was so absent-minded that she seemed hardly to hear what was said to her. Fortunately Sara did not remain in the first institution but was admitted a few years later to a much more enlightened place with a progressive school.

A psychometric test showed perfectly normal intelligence. In spite of this Sara continued to present a difficult educational problem. The teachers and house mother soon discovered that Sara's attention was quite completely absorbed in a dream world in which she played the role of princess.

For many years the struggle to reach Sara's attention was continued. She is now an acceptable worker at home where she was once the laughing-stock because of her inevitable blundering and clumsy use of her body, but the real Sara is still untouched, she has never been educated to any free outgoing use of her native ability.

Once in an interview with Sara, the inner core of her life as she felt it became apparent. She had accepted herself as inferior. She knew she was; she knew that she was not equal to the other girls, that people never found her interesting no matter what she did for them. She had never had a friend, she had long ago given that up. In her dreams she could do anything she wished. There she was free and superior. Of course she didn't like school. She knew she wasn't smart like the others. She couldn't learn. She couldn't even do gym work or dance.

Here we have a girl who very early in her life, no one can say how early, became convinced of her own inadequacy and was so overwhelmed by the forces against her, that she made little or no struggle to compensate aggressively

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for her lack. She accepted defeat and comforted herself unconsciously by holding on the sensory delights of infancy, the auto-erotic satisfactions, the dream fulfilment. Masturbation, enuresis, gluttony, stealing chiefly for money to buy sweets, novel reading, day dreaming, all passive, easily obtained pleasures, satisfied the emotional needs, permitted the child to remain inert and avoid the possible pain of thwarted effort, but they blocked effectually the saving objective interests which education had provided. If Sara could have been understood early enough, if we had had the key to the educational blocking in time and sufficient skill to apply our knowledge, the results might have been very different.

But, you say, Sara is a very extreme case, she is not normal. Actually she is no more abnormal than many children who present no behavior problem in school but who for some unknown reason seem not to be teachable, whose minds just aren't there. Moreover she exemplifies a process which takes place in lesser degrees in all children, a falling back on a comfort-giving infantile satisfaction when they meet failure. It is only a matter of degree.

WHEN we talk about the effect of a child's emotional life upon his school work, what we are really saying is that what a person is able to be interested in depends not only upon his intelligence but upon his personality, and personality begins to be determined at least at the moment of birth in the first experiences of the baby, in pleasure-pain contacts with mother and father, in the habits of feeling and expecting and wanting which are formed with relation to the parents or the nurse, in the fears or sense of insecurity which may be aroused by the emotional attitudes of the parents to the baby and each other. What the child shall be interested in as well as what he shall resist is being worked out in the kind of relationships which he forms in his family before he enters school.

Negative influences are as potent as positive ones. A boy whose father is an intellectual light, has been from early childhood the keenest disappointment because of his lack of intellectual interests. The father, embittered by the son's school failures, began to suspect him of stupidity. He grew more and more harshly critical. The boy's indifference to school increased with his father's growing contempt. He seemed quite calloused to the situation, was satisfied if he managed to slide by at school and craved nothing so much as manual pursuits. This boy's ability was good but the emotional resistance stirred up by the father's anxiety, the unwillingness to compare with the superior father in his own field, had produced a protective covering of indifference and had closed the doors to intellectual interests.

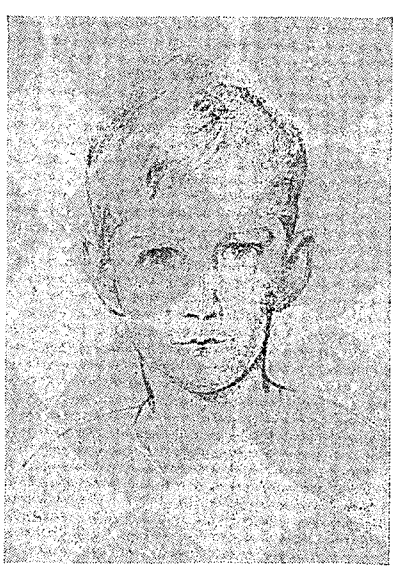
Sometimes we ought to stop and ask ourselves how much emotional conditions have to do with what we usually accept as inate disabilities, or inherited likes or dislikes. Why do so many children, particularly girls, balk at arithmetic? In a professional school recently a mature and able girl, graduate of an exclusive Eastern college, went to pieces over a course involving very simple mathematics. She insisted that she couldn't do it. If it were essential she would have to give up the profession. She had gotten by in college only with tutoring and bluff.

A man, whose ability to deal with intellectual subtleties is unquestioned, accepts his mathematical blind spot with a good deal of satisfaction. He cheerfully announces that he can't help it. He never has been and he never will be able to manage accounts. It seems to me that when we strike such unreasonable gaps in the minds of otherwise able individuals, we have a right to suspect an emotional factor as one cause of the defect. At least it would be well to clear up that possibility before falling back upon heredity.

I have not even touched upon the possible effect of early attitudes toward sex upon a child's intellectual development because there is too little first hand information available. Psychoanalysts are pointing to individual cases where resistances to education or particular subjects, such as reading or mathematics, have been associated with childish fears and concepts regarding sex. Certainly a parent who associates mystery, taboo, fear with a whole section of life in the mind of a child runs the risk of putting an artificial check on general curiosity and mental integrity, or perhaps of stimulating a desire to investigate within too narrowly limited a field. The drive toward nursing or medicine may easily be based on the childish determination to acquire knowledge which was denied. The dislike of science, the refusal to learn natural facts may be the reverse motivation, fear of a tabooed realm of knowledge.

While we are not in a position to be very definite, we can at least glimpse the possibility of this unknown field of the determination of vocation, profession, artistic career, in the very earliest activities and emotional conditionings which the young child experiences.

To return to the school the most important factor in the education of the child, aside from his own emotional life, is the emotional life and adjustment of the teacher. The teacher is subject to the same conditioning, the same irrational likes and dislikes, the same resistances and inhibitions which characterize the child. As long as he remains quite unconscious of the source of his own attitudes, the effect of his teaching upon any given child, will be determined by two unknowns—his own unconscious patterns of feeling and the child's.



Courtesy of Pro Juventute

The child in school transfers to the teacher very often the same type of relationship he has formed with father or mother. If this be favorable, teaching will be an easy process; if it happens to be unfavorable, it will depend upon the insight of the teacher into his own unconscious motivation as well as that of the child to work out a new pattern by which the child may be freed to learn.

We are not in a position to say much that is clear and definite about the relation of the child's emotional life to his education but we can at least allow ourselves to realize that a relationship does exist, so deep, so intimate, so fundamental, that it determines the educational experience of every child.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gesolei

Düsseldorf Stages a Mammoth Health Show

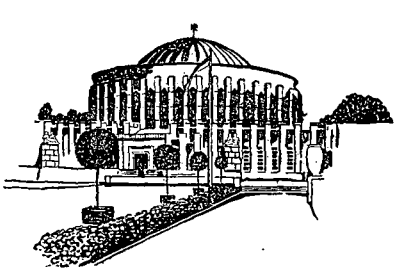
By Elizabeth Leitzbach

OVER a cup of tea in his velvet carpeted office the Paris head of an international health organization had said "You will be sure to find the Düsseldorf Health Exposition most worth while." Bumping over the cobble stones of Cologne in a sight-seeing bus an American trying to speak German to a gentleman from Holland was overheard saying: "Düsseldorf—sehr wunderschön." And as the train raced through a picturesque country of purple cabbages, yellow butter-cups and white goats, hay fields where women were picking up the scatterings, past the tall brick chimneys of many manufacturing plants and the wireless towers of a modern age, I was prepared for a paradox. How could Düsseldorf spend 200 million marks on an exposition, when no one in Germany seemed to have any money?

In the edge of a beautiful city park (some of the temporary buildings are constructed *around* the trees) 200 different exhibition halls were put up in exactly one year's time. Someone hit upon the combination word "Gesolei" composed of the first letters of the German words for hygiene (*Gesundheitspflege*), social welfare (*Soziale Fürsorge*) and sports (*Leibesübungen*). It is a word that has done much to popularize an exposition which called by its official names would scare away the average visitor. For two miles along the winding Rhine stretch the grounds—cleverly planned so that the visitor *must* pass through halls where some scientific health information will be absorbed before he reaches the palatial dining rooms and the amusement park. It is like sending a would-be Coney Island crowd through several sections of the American Health Congress before reaching the Giant Dipper. It works in Germany.

I don't know whether the Coney Islanders would be as fascinated by health facts as these German men, women and children seemed to be. One day 158,000 people paid their mark and a half for admission. It is estimated over seven million people will have passed the gates by the time the Exposition closes on October 10. Is it any wonder that the Director of the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Exposition has visited Düsseldorf? All of the proceeds go back to the city treasury.

The main permanent building of the Exposition, the Planetarium, Arabic arched halls of tile, solid brick walls and all, was finished in the year, even to the murals between the pillars. Every day in this building an astronomer lectures in the blackness of night about the different planets, which are projected in the demonstration heavens by an apparatus worked on for ten years by the Zeiss laboratories. In two minutes the entire panorama of moon, sun and planets make their 24-hour revolution. It is a strange world in which one becomes an astral body sailing through space with Saturn, as one loses cosmic identity in the blackness.



The main permanent building at the Düsseldorf Exposition. It seats 3800 and the dome can be raised to permit the seating of 1200 more

Beyond the heavens of the Planetarium is a realistic replica of a Ruhr coal mine, where far beneath the ground are shown the modern devices for mine safety.

A giant apeman reconstructed by the French scientist who said; "Give me a bone and I will make you the whole man," welcomes the visitor to the section devoted to the development of Man and his knowledge. Since the remnants of the Neanderthal Man were found a few years ago only a few miles from Düsseldorf this section holds popular interest. Life-sized models show Man as he developed until he learned the service of fire and how to construct shelter and clothing. Two thousand years of health knowledge on the Rhine is shown in carved scenes from the time of Black Art, through the Roman Days to the time when barbers were doctors, and so on to the present. Advancement in the medical social service is realistically shown by the model of an unmarried mother outside a Spanish convent wall, surrendering her baby, through a tiny niche, to the nun; and the maternity center of today, where free service is given all mothers without question.

"A transparent man," where the actual organs of a human body are made visible by a new process invented by the Dresden Museum of Hygiene, the human embryo in its various stages of development, a white gauze stretched to show that a sneeze carries germs three yards and a cough one yard, a giant vat showing the 360 liters of blood which the human heart pumps in one half an hour, electrically lighted models showing what the doctor sees when he loooks into the throat of a person with tuberculosis or syphilis—these are just a few of the graphic presentations which are capturing the interest of the visiting crowds. A huge mount of food showing what the average working man, eating 3100 calories a day, consumes in one year, includes 410 pounds of wheat, 470 pounds of vegetables besides potatoes and beans, 52 pounds of sugar and 5½ pounds of salt, and draws attention to the facts of nutrition. A large section of the exhibit, open to those over 16 years of age, is devoted to social hygiene; here American, English and German charts and realistic wax models show ravages of syphilis.

Occupational diseases, the health section of the League of Nations, International Red Cross Exhibits, halls devoted to the history of the conquest of tropical diseases, models showing the results of small pox to keep the German public convinced of the need for compulsory vaccination, hall upon hall rich in facts that touch the visitor's own health life—the Gesolei is a stupendous health world's fair.

Outside the glass enclosed rooms where ten chubby babies live a model life, the guard keeps asking the crowd to move

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

along. One eleven-months-old youngster lies flat on the floor taking his gymnastics, seeming to follow the motions of the nurse. Another baby is grabbing for the wash cloth as she gets her bath before the passing thousands. In the yard outside, clothed only in shoes and white trousers with suspenders, sun-browned girls, up to ten years of age play their games, eat their meals and sleep out-of-doors. There are many model outdoor rest homes, like the exhibit, all over Germany for children who might be tuberculous.

A model lodging place or hostel where boys and girls from 8 to 20 may stay over night shows one of the interesting features of the youth movement. Groups of boys and girls start on hiking trips bound for one of these wayside homes. Various types of buildings have been utilized for this purpose—an old imperial castle, mills, house boats, and even some new lodgings have been built by the young people themseves. For three marks a year as a membership fee, the boys and girls are privileged to stay in the hostels for 50 pfennigs or about 12½ cents the night. There is a community kitchen where supplies that have been brought from home can be cooked. A "housefather" is on hand for consultation, but the youths themselves are the managers. The German parents seem to approve of this picnic sort of existence; in 1913 there were no members—today there are 70,000 in 850 organized groups. In the model hostel at the Gesolei some of the boys were selling their handicraft in harmony with the movement in Germany to encourage every one in learning some manual art.

The German people are serious about this pursuit of health. Tuberculosis is still the main cause of death and the difficulties resulting from the war are evident. One chart shows an Austrian boy 15 years old in 1910, with a height of 5 feet and a 30 inch chest expansion, in contrast with the 15-year-old boy of 1924, whose height is only 4 feet 7 inches and chest expansion only 26¾ inches. Something had to be done to counteract the evils of undernourishment and bad hygiene—and a health exposition offered a popular means of education. The same idea permeates the model schools at the Gesolei, from the nurseries where the Montessori system is so firmly established through the trade schools for apprentices and on to the exhibit of the International Students Benevolent Society, where opportunities for the university student to continue his studies, and at the same time improve his health through a variety of occupations, are demonstrated.

A serious display of the Hygiene Museum of Dresden shows that 3½ billion marks were spent for liquor in Germany in 1925, that the evils of bootleg liquor do not necessarily accompany prohibition, that 2840 German teachers are pledged to abstain, that "the press could not tell the truth even if it wanted to," due to the many liquor advertisements.

In direct contrast to this is the expensive and extensive display of the Brewers' Association, where even Egyptian and Caucasian methods of beer making are shown, besides the modern German methods. In the meantime the crowds surge on—those making their first visit to the Gesolei stopping for a light lunch at one of the numerous milk and chocolate stands or at the pavilion advertising a non-alcoholic menu—and by night time reaching the gaily lighted dining pavilions on the Rhine where music and beer hold forth.

One would not imagine that these crowds represent many jobless and homeless people. In Germany today there are 1,720,000 unemployed, in Düsseldorf alone 27,400 men out of work. Up to 200 a day, the unemployed are given free tickets to the exposition, including a free lunch, for the German idea is that if you cannot work you should learn. Schools where various manual arts, typewriting, shorthand and languages are taught, are available for the unemployed all over Germany. During its year of construction the exposition offered work to artisans of all sorts, and now that it is going on, the local people are serving as guides, program venders, caretakers and executives. At one time 470 men were working in the model constructing room alone.

In comment on the housing situation, almost as much a problem as non-employment today in Germany, revolving figures on a dial at the exposition show that every 24 seconds there is a birth in Germany, every 42 seconds a death, and every 72 seconds a marriage. Many husbands and wives are living with their own parents. Some have a civil service performed so that they can file application for a home, while the religious service is delayed for several years because there is no place to live and no money to pay the *Abfindung* (houses built before the end of the war are under governmental leasing, whereas those built since that time are free from governmental control but still require an initial deposit—*Abfindung*—besides the regular rent). In sharp contrast are the model houses for artists and sculptors on the exhibition grounds, where rich bizarre furnishings are the envy of the visitors.

Past the health and the housing section, past the "history of fire prevention," past the household equipment section, listening and watching the color-and-music demonstration—watching the crowds surging on to the Gesolei gates one is convinced that Düsseldorf has done a fine piece of selfish, unselfish work, and that both the city's budget and the general betterment of the race are being well served.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Club of Deaf Women

By One of Them

Speech-reading plus sociability helped to make over the lives of this group of the deafened. A brief account of speech-reading schools will be found on p. 629.

"WILL the meeting please come to order." Standing before a group of women seated in a semi-circle the president spoke in a low well modulated voice. "We will now have the minutes of the last meeting." It was exactly like the opening of any well conducted club, yet these women were all either totally deaf or very hard of hearing.

Five years ago four of these women held their initial meeting. At that time they all used hearing devices of one kind or another. Huddling together so closely their knees almost touched, shouting at each other and grabbing up mouth-pieces to talk into, they tried to discuss the advantages and the possibility of learning lip-reading or speech-reading—the latter is the correct term.

Conversing in this noisy hubbub they decided to form a class and to hire a teacher. They invited other deaf friends to join them. As a result nine women, all mothers and housekeepers, took up this new study, meeting twice a week for instruction with daily practice at home.

At the end of three months they graduated, with more or less ability, regrettably less for most of them. They all knew all there was to know about speech-reading, but for proficiency they needed more practice. They decided therefore to continue meeting once in two weeks.

PRACTICING speech-reading but once in two weeks would have been of little value. Had this been its only function, the club soon would have died a natural death. However, the regular meetings kept the members interested and stimulated their determination to master speech-reading by sufficient practice elsewhere. Universal as is talking and with it the opportunity for practice, these deaf women found almost invariably that they fell back on some quicker and more accurate mode of conversing. For effective practice they were obliged to have a special time and a special person. The club meetings supplied one such assured opportunity.

For these meetings they no longer employed a teacher. Each member took charge in turn and arranged the program. Sometimes current events were discussed; sometimes humorous anecdotes or recipes were exchanged; it mattered not so much the knowledge gained as the speech-reading practice secured, yet the programs were varied and interesting. One winter the club reviewed books. However only those members who had previously read the books were able readily to follow the speaker. Even a play was undertaken but it served more as a pantomime entertainment than a speech-reading exercise.

Usually the programs were so arranged that each member took part, giving the club the benefit of her special manner of speaking. The speaker always faced the others with the light full on her face, as free from shadows as possible. This is speech-reading etiquette. Some things are considered very "bad form." Foremost among them is the tendency for a speaker to exaggerate mouth motions and to drag the words. Not so insulting but equally trying are those speakers who do not move the lips at all and those who speak rapidly. Gestures are condemned as distracting and the continual query "Do you understand?" peeves the speech reader. These club women all declared there were no lips so hard to read as those of their husbands. Some had mustaches, some long upper lips, some short, one thing or another, but without exception none was on easy speaking terms with her husband.

At the close of the program tea was served and the club then became a lively social affair. This was really its most valuable function—providing as it thus did social gatherings where these deaf women could enjoy themselves unreservedly. Here their deafness did not make them feel conspicuous and uncomfortable as it did elsewhere. They were so much more at their ease that they found speech-reading less difficult than elsewhere and conversation really enjoyable.

THE terms "cheerful blind" and "sullen deaf" are often used. Sullenness by no means describes these women. The club meetings often became jovial to the point of hilarity. Whoever could get the attention of the others felt free to talk and with all eyes fastened upon her she was not easily interrupted, though the preliminaries to even a brief general remark were such that it was much easier to talk in groups of two or three where the attention could be fixed.

For five years now the meetings have kept up with remarkable regularity. Today most of the club members can read the lips sufficiently well to put them at ease in all social gatherings. Speech-reading has so changed them that they seek rather than shun society. One of the members recently attended a mothers' house party given by her son's college fraternity. Not until the very last day was it learned that she was deaf. Two of the least deaf members belong to the Woman's Club. Unable to get more than a mumbling of words by ear, their speech-reading enables them to understand clearly. Another member recently went to see Southern and Marlowe in Romeo and Juliet. Familiarity with the play made it possible for her to read the lips and understand the actors almost perfectly.

Yet notwithstanding their widened social activities they all enjoy the club meetings. Seven of the original nine still attend. From time to time new members have been added. Today the membership numbers fourteen. They are eager to extend the benefits of the club's practice time to all deaf women and keenly aware of the barreness in the social life of most deaf women, they want to share with these women the sociability that the club provides, adding a little thereby to their pleasures as well as their profit.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

IN his brilliant dramatic satire on jazz-bound America, Processional, John Howard Lawson arranged that at a certain point in the dialogue one of four young men on the stage should say, with stereotyped pathos, "It would be—his mother," whereupon all four struck an attitude while the spot-lights flooded their upturned faces. It was an acrid comment on the trade-marked sentimentality which Americans so widely relish. Perhaps no other country has done so much to vulgarize and commercialize the commoner emotions: certainly the newspaper versifiers, the spellbinders and the florists have done their best to convince us that love of motherhood is an essential item in hundred per cent Americanism.

Unfortunately the facts in the case speak louder than the carnations on Mother's Day. We care so little for the safety of mothers in childbirth that our loss of life from puerperal causes is apparently in excess of that for any other of a score of nations for which statistics are available, and is certainly among the highest. This fact is not unfamiliar to health and social workers: it has recently had wide publicity because of the release by the Children's Bureau of a definitive study of Maternal Mortality, by Robert Morse Woodbury, formerly director of statistical research in the Bureau. Details of this striking document, and of the preventive program which it restates, must be left for further consideration.

But it is interesting to note in passing that the investigation presents a fresh opportunity for those who deplore the increase of foreign strains in our population, at the expense of earlier-American stock, to do something about it. Obviously the high maternal death-rate among Negroes is a major factor in keeping the general rate at a high level: in 1921 Negro mothers showed a rate of 10.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the rate for the entire registration area was 6.8. But among white mothers it is these of Italian, Polish, and Russian nationality who make the most favorable showing, and foreign-born mothers as a group are apparently less likely to die in child-birth than those of American birth. Conserving American mothers would appear to be the first step toward conserving the American stock.

WHILE the disaster in the Clymer No. 1 mine at Clymer, Pa., in which 30 miners out of a total working force of 50 lost their lives, has called attention once more to the unresolved hazards in the production of coal, a report of James A. Hamilton, New York State Industrial Commissioner, draws an encouraging picture of safety progress in New York factories. One of the most useful by-products of the New York workmen's compensation law, according to a press summary of his report, is the increasing attention given by factory owners and other employers to safety devices. Each year sees improvement in the general working conditions. . . . Not only do many employers realize their social obligation to protect the workers, but they have learned that it pays to prevent rather than to compensate injuries. . . . In many institutions they have found it wise . . . to provide the best working conditions, not only insofar as safety is concerned but in matters of health. Lighting is being improved, and much attention is paid to temperature and ventilation.

Yet in spite of the progress of the safety movement, there were 72,983 cases under the workmen's compensation law in 1924. Many of them, originating not in unavoidable hazards but in personal carelessness, still underscore the need of safety education in the plant.

The American Engineering Council is sponsoring a nation-wide survey to discover the actual accident rate in the United States, and its effect on production. Twenty committees, with a membership of more than two hundred leading engineers, are carrying on the work. It is planned to study intensively about 2,000 industrial plants in ten basic industries. Dean Dexter S. Kimball of Cornell University, president of the Council, announces that "first the accident rate will be measured and the production rate will be measured from the experience records of plants over as long a period as records permit, and the trend of accidents and production will be studied and compared for individual plants, groups of plants, and for each industry as a whole. The second part of the problem will be a study to determine exactly what takes place when industrial accidents occur and to measure the curtailment of production due to accidents."

THE Passaic textile strike, now in its thirty-second week, is to go forward under American Federation of Labor leadership. The organization of the strikers under the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., was completed late in August, and on September 1, the charter was delivered to a strike committee, ending the leadership of Albert Weisbord and his amazingly successful United Front Committee. Julius Forstmann, president of the Forstmann and Huffmann Company, has joined with Colonel Johnson, vice president of Botany, in refusing to recognize the citizens committee which brought the Passaic organization into the A. F. of L. fold (see The Survey, Sept. 1, p. 591). In an address to the Forstmann and Huffmann workers, Mr. Forstmann announced that his company proposes to deal with the employes only through the company union. He recognized the right of the workers to group action on matters affecting wages or working conditions, but held that such group action must be led only by representatives within the company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In commenting on the attitude of the mill officials, W. Jett Lauck, chairman of the citizens' negotiating committee, said:

By their recent pronouncements the Passaic mill owners have openly arrayed themselves against fundamental principles of democracy and against the public opinion of the entire country. The Passaic situation accordingly has ceased to be of merely local consequence.

The Lauck committee has announced that an appeal will be made to Congress for an investigation of the textile industry and a revision of the tariff that benefits the mills.

That such an investigation is urgently needed is demonstrated, not only by the long continued struggle at Passaic, but by the fresh outbreak in Rhode Island. The employment of three non-union loom fixers by the Manville-Jenckes Company at Manville, R. I., was the immediate cause of a strike accompanied by violence duplicating the riots of 1922 in the Pawtucket plant of the same company. State troopers with revolvers, shot guns, and tear bombs, and armed national guardsmen opposed a crowd varying from 1,800 to 5,000 strikers and sympathizers which "assaulted" the bridgehead leading to the mill. Rumors that strike breakers were being brought to the scene in armored cars increased the bitterness of the crowd. As usual in such cases of industrial warfare, the casualties among bystanders were heavier than among the combatants. Two boys and a man are reported by The New York Times to have been shot, and a woman badly hurt, and one striker received a bullet wound.

This pitched battle lasted four days. Then, despite general predictions of a long drawn-out struggle, the strike was settled at a conference arranged by Governor Pothier of Rhode Island. At this writing, it is announced that troops of the National Guard and state police will be withdrawn in a few days.

Passaic, Willimantic, Manville, each the center of a bitter and wasteful industrial war, ought to be sufficient proof that something is wrong with textiles, and that the industry needs a thorough airing of hours, working conditions, wages, profits and production that would dig far below the surface to fundamentals. An industry constantly manifesting fever, high blood pressure and violence amounting to delirium is not in a state of health. Its condition calls for study, diagnosis and intelligent remedy.

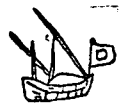
THE Rotarians of Athens, Georgia, have been hauling brick this summer to build a Negro school.

Twenty years ago Mrs. Judia C. Jackson Harris, the colored principal of a school in the city, began to show Negroes of the neighboring farmland how by putting their meager buying power together in land clubs they could gradually achieve ownership of the soil on which their existence depended. Share by share, with payments of as little as ten or fifteen cents a month, the club built up its capital until it could begin renting out the purchased land to its members. Mrs. Harris tells in the Athens Banner-Herald how, on the night when the first bale of cotton was ready for delivery as rent for the first allotment of land,

The moon was very bright. . . . The men made a touching picture as they sat on this cotton bale out in the yard. One man remarked, "Did we ever think we could be taking in cotton as rent?" At this meeting the men and women sat up all night, singing and praying and weeping over this one bale of cotton.

On part of the land a school was built: the Teacher Training and Industrial Institute. Athens is a university town, and the school had from the beginning the support of responsible white citizens. But out in the county there was hard going for a Negro school which sponsored land ownership; Mrs. Harris' home was shot into at midnight; a dog with its throat cut was left on the school porch; a man passing the school in the afternoon fired point blank into the door, where the scar of the bullet remained for years. Mrs. Harris held the fort; the disorderly neighbors became peaceful; the school has grown and sent its graduates up and down the country to fill useful roles.

Last November the main school building burned. An interracial committee went before the local board of commissioners and secured an appropriation from public funds toward the expense of rebuilding. A white clergyman interested the Rotary Club in hauling building materials. Prominent members helped to load the trucks. The white women of Athens are replacing the library which burned with the school building. This educational adventure, a school established and run by Negroes for Negroes, has been a focal point of interracial good will in Georgia.



BASING their appeal for help on the plea that "The labor movement of the United States is just as much involved in the fight against wage smashing in England as are the English workers themselves," a group of six British trade unionists, led by Ben Tillett and Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., came to this country to raise funds for relief work to make it possible for English coal miners to continue their long struggle against a longer work day and a smaller wage. Four members of the delegation are miners, each with a record of more than 15 years of work in the mines. They were chosen by the British Federation of Miners. Miss Wilkinson was called back to England to attend a labor conference shortly after her arrival here. The other members of the committee are visiting various American cities to plead their cause before labor groups. The American Federation of Labor reports some of the salient points of their message in its information service:

Many pieces of furniture in the homes of the miners have been sold to obtain food. Even the beds and bedding have been sold. It is estimated that 100,000 homes have been stripped of beds upon which to sleep. Thousands of baby carriages have gone for food. Tens of thousands of children have been sent to other parts of the country to live in families who themselves have not sufficient for their own. It is a case of the poor helping the poor.

Ben Tillett characterizes the statement given out by Premier Baldwin declaring that the tales of suffering among British miners were greatly exaggerated, a "frigid falsehood." He and his colleagues paint a dreary picture of hunger and sickness among the strikers' families.

The question of relief, whether from public funds, trade union funds or charity, covers only part of the case, as S. K. Ratcliffe points out in a letter to The Survey. He writes:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The progressive impoverishment of the community is the worst side of the situation. . .. After the first few weeks the miners and their families were on the minimum scale of relief. It is true that the local education authorities have provided meals for the school children, so that these have been assured of one meal a day. But there has been very little in the average family for food; and during four months there has been nothing at all for anything else. Hence the families of a million miners have been existing on the barest allowance, and during all this time have not been in a position to replace any of the necessities of life. That is to say, no clothes, no shoes, no stockings, no renewals of anything for the children or the house.

The strike affects not only the million miners involved and their families, but also the thousands of workmen laid off because of lack of coal. The delegation reports, for instance, that fifty per cent of the 500,000 members of the dockers' union are idle and others are limited to three days or less a week. About 10,000 miners returned to work during the last week in August, following the failure of the negotiations from which so much was hoped by both sides. But reports in The Times indicate that the number of those who have returned to work has not come up to the government's expectations. At a special meeting summoned for the purpose, Parliament authorized continuance of the emergency regulations which were put into effect at the beginning of the general strike and never rescinded. Increasing disorder in the mine area reflects the mounting bitterness of the struggle. (See The Survey, Sept. 1, p. 592.) At this writing, the government continues its refusal of help to the industry which would put an end to the immediate strike situation and so might ease the way toward adjustment. Mr. Ratcliffe writes:

An American in my presence the other day asked an official of the Ministry of Labor what was the total of *public* funds paid out every week to the miners and their families. He was not able to give the figure with any approach to exactness, but said that it could not be less than ten million dollars. And in the face of this appalling figure, the government has refused for three months to give serious thought to the wisdom of resuming the subsidy for the purpose of getting the mines open again; a subsidy which at the most would not have meant a call upon the Treasury for more than the equivalent of, say, three weeks' relief.

IT is perhaps in the details of life on the seas that international organization has, at present, its clearest and least disputatious chance to function. The International Labor Organization has recently carried through two conferences at Geneva, one for the simplification of inspection of emigrants, the other looking toward an international seamen's code and including inspection of conditions of work of seamen. But even in incontrovertibly international fields, the machinery still moves with a good deal of creaking and friction. Gertrude Seymour, formerly of The Survey staff, who is "observing" the Geneva performances, main tent and side shows, writes us:

If an international conference does not stage a dispute on "Competence," you feel defrauded. So this conference ran true to type when immediately a resolution came from the employers' group requesting that the sole item on the agenda, Simplification of Inspection of Emigrants, be referred to some other body such as the Diplomatic Maritime Conference, since the International Labor Organization was held not competent to deal with the subject. Because: an emigrant is not an emigrant; he is a passenger. Because: an emigrant on his way to a new job is not a worker; rather, he is an employer, since he is employing the ship to take him whither he would go. For these reasons he does not belong under the aegis of the Labor Organization as it was designed by experts in heraldry at Versailles some years ago. Again: simplification of inspection is not simplification; it is generalization. And finally, the Labor Organization seems to be planning to discuss a long series of such themes; therefore it is inexpedient to discuss the present one just now.

These are not perverse interpretations of remarks. They are almost literal transcriptions from the records of "arguments" offered in all outward seriousness.

The convention finally drafted by the conference provides for inspection of emigrants by a single, responsible official, an employe of the steamship company, whose "authority is limited to his special work." The weak point is, Miss Seymour points out, "that no country is obliged to create the office of inspector if it does not already exist."

Most of the details of the proposed seamen's code were held over to the maritime conference, planned for 1928, though two conventions, one on Seamen's Articles of Agreement and one on Repatriation, were drafted and will be submitted to states members of the International Labor Organization for ratification. Hours of work at sea is one of the subjects carried over to the maritime conference proposed for 1928. Problems of deep sea fishermen find place in the new draft convention—perhaps a result of the long and devoted efforts off Labrador? An investigation of the unhealthy and dangerous sponge fishing industry was committed to the Labor Organization, its scope presently widened to include pearl fishing and all submarine products.

IT has been the pride of the National Park Service and of millions of citizens who take pride in their national parks, that the selection of parks and their administration has been kept out of politics. But the passage of the bill which unconditionally sets up a national park at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, destroys that enviable record, in the opinion of the National Parks Association. Neither the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the National Parks, nor any official of the National Park Service has seen this area. Congress brushed aside the offer of the Service to make an investigation, and rushed the bill through to passage—apparently to advance the campaign of certain members of Congress for re-election.

Passage of the bill was secured by tying the Mammoth Cave project up with the authorization for the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia and the Great Smokies National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina, both of which had been carefully studied and approved by the appropriate authorities. In each case the actual erection of the park depends upon local efforts: the money for purchase of the land, not less than 250,000 acres in the Shenandoah and 150,000 in the Smokies, must be raised privately. When title is secured to the government the National Park Service will assume administration. It will be several years before the parks thus come into being.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HEALTH

Our Advancing Knowledge of Cancer

A YEAR ago the humorous remark of a prominent physician to the effect that nobody knew anything about cancer, taken literally by a reporter and published in every newspaper in the country, led the public to obtain an utterly wrong idea of the state of knowledge of this disease. The doctor's remark produced a hearty laugh among the many physicians who heard it, for all, while sympathizing with him in his exasperation that the discovery of a specific cure for cancer continued to elude investigation, knew that his knowledge of the subject was extensive and detailed.

To say that nobody knows anything about cancer is as absurd as to say that nobody knows anything about life itself. A great many things are known about life and about cancer, but in each case, of course, a great many things have eluded patient study. How much we think we know about anything depends a good deal upon our point of view: as the Chinese say, our knowledge is like a fan which, held close before our eyes, appears to comprise the universe, but to the eyes of others forms but a very small part of it.

The information which exists today in regard to cancer is sufficient, if put into effect, to reduce the present death toll by one-half among women and one-third among men, in the opinion of Dr. Charles P. Childe, president in 1923 of the British Medical Association, a distinguished student of the cancer problem. If we apply this estimate to the number of deaths from cancer among men and women in the United States, we find that each year more than 40,000 people perish needlessly from this disease in this country. In other words, according to Dr. Childe's estimate, the lives of more than 40,000 men and women, most of them fathers and mothers, many of them in the prime of life and at the period of their greatest usefulness, are sacrificed annually to our failure to turn to account our present knowledge of the prevention and cure of cancer.

What is referred to in this paper as the knowledge of cancer is the composite knowledge of those who are recognized by the medical profession as qualified students of that disease. As Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood said in a recent letter to the New York Times, the information of real value on the cancer question is not the opinion of one person, however eminent or intelligent he may be, but the consensus of opinion of the world's authorities, based on the recorded experience of clinical work and experimental research.

What the public takes for knowledge is often the misinformation which is put out by irresponsible investigators or the promoters of secret proprietary "cures." Such statements do incalculable harm. The reviewer of a recent book, in which the claim was advanced that a specific had been found to prevent and cure cancer, said, wisely, "Cancer is such a serious matter for the world at large that the premature claim of having arrived at a solution of this problem and the unwarranted hope held out to cancer sufferers by such an optimistic statement is a matter for grave consideration."

THE question is often asked "How can I get a comprehensive knowledge of what has been written about cancer?" Persons who would like to examine for themselves into the literature of cancer cannot do better than to begin with the work of Dr. Jacob Wolff, follow this up with the latest edition of Neoplastic Diseases by Dr. James Ewing, Professor of Pathology at The Cornell Medical School, and the references to be found in the Index Medicus, Journal of the American Medical Association and British Medical Journal. Dr. Wolff's work, called Die Lehre von der Krebskrankheit, is in three volumes and contains 2,626 pages; Dr. Ewing's book is 1,054 pages in length!

Within the past half century the advance in our understanding of cancer has been revolutionary. More progress has been made in the past fifty years than in the preceding five hundred. In answer to the question of the cause of cancer has come the discovery that chronic irritation is generally one of the leading factors. As to cure, the use of X-rays and radium has furnished methods of treatment of incalculable service. Surgical procedures have been developed to a point which is believed to leave little more to be accomplished in this direction. The whole idea of preventing cancer by means of hygienic procedures and minor surgical and radiological treatments is not only new, but the specific procedures are of so much value as to lead many to think that cancer is more often preventable than curable.

One of the results of the new knowledge is that cancer can now be more accurately diagnozed than formerly, and inestimable advantages are following in consequence. One of these advantages lies in the fact that there is today less reason for physicians to postpone a decision in early cases until a cure is no longer possible. Delay, always to be avoided in the treatment of serious disease, is fatal in cancer.

Diagnoses are still difficult and not infrequently impossible in cancer in some situations, but in some of the most usual and most curable forms and locations in which the disease occurs they can generally be made with certainty while there is still time for the patient to be cured. Cancer of the skin, for example, can and should be diagnosed and cured in practically every case. And so with cancer of the lip, cancer of the breast

Cancer is not communicable.
Cancer is not inheritable.
Cancer always starts as a localized disease; with prompt treatment it often is curable; delay means death.
The application of our existing knowledge of cancer could save the lives of 40,000 men and women each year in this country.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and cancer of the uterus. Cancer of the mouth is more readily diagnosed than cured, although there are many persons alive today who can testify that this type also is by no means hopeless.

AS time passes, a better understanding is being reached as to the relative efficacy of radium, X-rays and surgery, and the several fields of usefulness of these methods of treatment are being more clearly defined. The details of skilful operations are recorded with increasing accuracy and completeness, and the records tabulated in larger numbers and studied with increasing care. Mindful of the fact that cancer may recur after long intervals of time, the health of persons who have been treated is watched for many years to see how permanent their cures have been.

It has been possible to collect statistics covering many cases and compare the effects produced by radium and X-rays with those obtained by surgery in the treatment of cancer in the various parts of the body. Thus, for example, there was published in 1924 the report of a committee headed by Dr. Robert B. Greenough, appointed by the American College of Surgeons, in which nearly one thousand cases of cancer of the cervix of the uterus were brought together to determine the relative value of surgery, X-rays and radium for the cure of cancer in this particular location. In England, the Ministry of Health has published an analysis of 20,000 cases of cancer of the breast to determine by record the efficacy of the various methods of treatment employed.

So far as irradiation is concerned, the net result of all the information thus far collected is to show that, like surgery, radium and X-rays have a distinct place in the treatment of cancer; not only for the cure of that disease but for the amelioration of the suffering in incurable cases. Not infrequently surgical operations are advantageously preceded and succeeded, one or both, by this treatment.

THE scientific knowledge which lies at the basis of a true idea of the cause, prevention and cure of cancer is being increased through such research institutions as the Institute of Cancer Research of Columbia University, the State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease at Buffalo, the Cancer Commission of Harvard University, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund of England, and hospital and research organizations such as the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital, Boston; the Memorial Hospital, the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and the New York City Cancer Institute, in New York city; the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Louis; the Albert Steiner Ward for Cancer and Allied Diseases, Atlanta; the Memorial Cancer Institute at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; the American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia; The Pennsylvania Cancer Commission; The Cancer Hospital and the Middlesex Hospital of London, and others.

The total number of persons who are working constantly for the discovery of new facts which may be usefully employed in the control of cancer is large. Many of them are surgeons, others radiologists, and not a few are out-and-out research workers giving their whole time to this work. Unlike quacks who work secretly and do not take anyone into their confidence, these students of cancer are constantly discussing their results with one another and publishing their findings where all workers in this field can see and profit by them.

Since 1907 there has been a well-established organization of scientists who are engaged in studying cancer, called The American Association for Cancer Research. The president is Dr. Burton T. Simpson, director of the New York State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease, and the secretary is Dr. William H. Woglom, of the Institute of Cancer Research, Columbia University, New York. This Association now has a membership of 148. The papers which are presented at the annual meeting and published in the Journal of Cancer Research are eagerly awaited by students of the cancer problem in Europe and America.

THE need and value of concerted efforts to reduce the mortality from cancer by bringing patients and physicians together at an early stage of the disease are widely recognized and in many countries societies of voluntary workers exist for the promotion of this object.

Thirteen years ago The American Society for the Control of Cancer was established to carry on a campaign of education as a means of turning the existing knowledge of cancer to the fullest account. The founders knew that it would not be necessary to wait until a complete cure for cancer had been discovered before systematic help could be given to the 450,000 sufferers from this disease in the United States and Canada.

The hopes of the organizers have been justified. During the dozen years of its existence, the society has given instruction by means of lectures, newspaper articles, radio talks and other vehicles of publicity in all parts of the United States and in many of the provinces of Canada, and it is estimated that not less than 50,000,000 people have thus obtained their first lesson in regard to this disease. It will, of course, be necessary to follow this up with more and more instruction. The public has received some knowledge of the early symptoms of cancer and has been told to go immediately to a competent physician upon the first appearance of the disease.

THE new knowledge teaches that cancers always start in a small way. At first they are miniature cancers. They grow slowly and insidiously. The person who is attacked may not become aware that anything is seriously the matter for a long time. A cancer of the skin, for example, may continue for several years without causing pain or other serious inconvenience.

Not only is a cancer small to begin with, but it appears to be a distinctly local disorder. Present day knowledge gives no reason to suppose that it is a constitutional or blood disease. On the contrary, the weight of evidence is opposed to that supposition. No general disease is in any respect like it. No disease necessarily precedes it or is related to it. It often attacks persons who appear to be in perfect health.

In its early stages the cancer does not affect the general health nor the patient's spirits, and this is particularly true if the patient does not know nor suspect that he has cancer. It is only after the cancer has progressed considerably that the general health is impaired.

If, while the cancer is small, it is completely removed by surgery or destroyed with X-rays or radium, or, in fact, by any other means, that is an end of it. This could not be so if cancer were a disease which affected the whole body.

If, instead of being completely removed or destroyed, the original cancer, or any particle of it, is permitted to live, additional cancers may follow either at the original site or elsewhere.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Thanks to the increasing knowledge, the manner in which other cancers arise from the first one has become more and more apparent. It has been proved that minute particles of the original cancer are carried to various parts of the body by the lymph and blood and there establish themselves. The routes by which these cancer cells are carried are often known, and in skilfully conducted operations, the places where the particles may have lodged are cleaned out when the cancer itself is removed.

This information is of much value. A good many deductions of practical utility are based on it. One is that surgery or radiation must be applied before any migration has taken place; for after this has occurred the removal of the original cancer alone may not produce a permanent cure.

Gradually a more and more definite meaning is being attached to the word "cure" as applied to cancer. Physicians are less willing today to say that a patient has been cured of cancer than they were formerly. Recurrences from the growth of particles which have remained dormant for a very long time may occur. After five years, however, the chance of recurrence is small. Consequently, physicians are coming to measure the success of the various methods of treatment which they employ in terms of the number of five-year cures which have been effected.

With the increasing knowledge, opinion is becoming more and more securely settled that cancer is not due to a parasite. It would be a great step forward if the public would learn to accept this opinion, for the possession of it would dispel not a little of the fear with which cancer is regarded. It would also help to put an end to the promotion of some "cures" which do not cure, in other words, quackery, that greatest of all cruelties. If cancer is not due to a parasite, it follows that it is not transmissible from person to person. It also follows that a serum cannot be prepared which will stop it.

It should be generally recognized that cancer is not communicable for a belief that it is infectious has not infrequently led to the shameful neglect of patients who have had need of the best care and attention. No one need fear to live or work near one who has cancer.

As to the inheritability of cancer, the general opinion among qualified students of this question is that the disease itself is not inherited, but that now and then a certain lack of resistance toward it may exist in a family for two or three generations. Experiments which have been made in breeding large numbers of mice have led some persons to get the wrong idea that cancer or a predisposition toward it might exist in some families indefinitely. It is true that by carefully selecting mates through many generations, strains or families of mice have been produced which are more susceptible to certain forms of cancer than is commonly the case, but nothing like such a predisposition occurs among mice which are left to mate as they will.

Within the last few years it has been found that the inciting cause of cancer is in nearly all instances some form of chronic irritation. At the site of the growth there has been for a considerable time a mechanical, chemical, bacterial, or other irritating condition which has in some way so disturbed the natural resisting and repairing function of the tissues that they have at last given way and set out upon a career of unrestrained and unrestrainable growth. This theory has now been so thoroughly investigated as to be accepted universally as a fundamental and established fact.

To prevent cancer therefore is often to prevent the chronic irritations which lead to it.

One should beware of the broken tooth or dental plate which continually irritates the tongue, cheek or gums; of the spectacles which make the head sore behind the ear, on the temples or nose; of any sore which will not heal; of the mole or wart that changes in color, size or appearance; of indigestion which will not stop and cannot be explained; of any unusual and unnatural discharge from any part of the body and of any lump which does not go away.

When any of these conditions occur, one should go at once to a capable doctor and do what he advises. At once means today. If the trouble is not cancer, the discomfort will thus be removed. If it is cancer, your promptness may save your life. In dealing with this disease, delay is not merely dangerous: it is fatal.

GEORGE A. SOPER

IN ONE of the most crowded quarters of New York, with cluttered streets and crowded tenements, with large families struggling against poverty and their ignorance of the language and ways of their adopted country, the School of Education of New York University and the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor have just finished an evaluation of a year's experiment in health education in the schools. The families of the children studied averaged more than six persons; they lived in flats of from two to four rooms; forty per cent of them slept three or four in a bed, and only one family in seventy had a bath-tub. Typically the father was away for a long working-day, and often the mother as well. A plan which could succeed in the face of such difficulties, the surveyors felt, might well succeed anyway. In place of an expensive separate set-up, health education was made a part of the regular school organization, without any appreciable increase in expense. In geography the teacher stressed the health value, or lack of value, of the food products of the country studied. Nature study was easily used to teach health; health material was also introduced in spelling, dictation, memory, arithmetic and composition, and in oral composition the ideas presented in the hygiene, nature and geography lessons were made the subject of discussion. All plans for the coordination of the experiment and the regular curriculum were made by Dorothy Bildersee, principal of P. S. 106, who describes them in the pamphlet, Method and Measurement of Health Education, by Dr. E. George Payne and J. C. Gebhart, just published by the A.I.C.P., 105 East 22 Street, New York city.

THE HEALTH PROGRAM as carried out here included an intelligence rating for each child, a complete physical examination for physical defects, for malnutrition and for general physical defects, a survey of the children's homes, and a check-up on the children's health at stated intervals. From the result of these, even after the short trial of a year, made necessary by a change in school organization, clearly demonstrable improvement was shown. In the matter of sleep, considered the most significant item for the city child in crowded homes, the average was lengthened from nine to ten hours. Half of the children reported improvement in the dietary of the evening meal, the important meal of the day for these working families; at the beginning 93 per cent had been listed as unsatisfactory in this respect. A notable finding of the experiment is the improvement in the health habits of the adults as well as the children by reason of this work through the schools.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Social Workers and the Law

THERE is a close interrelation between the field of law and the field of social work, and there can be little outstanding accomplishment by the social worker who is unfamiliar with the elementary basic principles of law. Social workers are prone to criticize the legal profession for what they term its lack of social mindedness, and its technical approach to human problems. Doubtless, considerable authority may be cited in defense of the criticism, but from experience in both fields I have been increasingly convinced of the desirability of a legal approach to social work.

SOCIAL workers are attempting every day to deal with cases involving illegitimacy, abortion, adoption, with men and women who are living together irregularly who may or may not be in a common law relationship, who may or may not be bigamists, who may or may not seek a divorce. Some social workers are especially concerned with cruelty to children, some with cruelty to animals, some with blind persons, or venereally diseased persons, or with the presence of children in pool-rooms, public dance halls, houses of prostitution, or with the users of habit-forming drugs, or with children who are truant from school or working under the legal age, or with men and women in debt who are struggling against garnishees, attachments, evictions, liens, or with persons asking public relief, and so on ad infinitum. These are the social subjects with which the records of social agencies are filled. Every lawyer knows these subjects are legal subjects. The social worker who has had no training in such subjects wastes time, criticizes courts unfairly, and generally fails in his job of helping people in their troubles. To a lawyer it is unbelievable that social workers claim to base treatment on an evaluation of all the factors and yet so seldom understand the legal factors.

THE LAW

Law is that part of morals which seems to have such importance that social forces, organized or not, ought to make it their end —Demogue, Les Notions Fondumentals du Droit Prive

The technique of social case work has been discussed, written about, practiced, and improved; a code of professional social work ethics is developing; the beginnings of an exact community organization science may be noted in an occasional locality, the orientation of social work to religion and medicine has been given some consideration, the necessary legal basis for much social work has been practically ignored, yet few social cases are free from legal complication—unrecognized or inadequately treated by the social worker.

Now is the time to stress the relation between law and social work, because the professional status of social work is emerging, although not yet definitely recognized either by the established professions or by most of the social workers themselves. The oldest professional training school for social workers is far from a uniform standard. The present would seem to be the logical time, therefore, to emphasize the value of the inclusion of elementary law as part of the training program.

IT is true that some training schools for social work offer courses in so called "social" legislation. Most of these courses, however, are actually courses in "labor" legislation. It is evident that a social worker should know the law on factory inspection, hours of work, minimum wage, workmen's compensation, but this is a small part of the legal field with which social workers are in constant contact. Some schools of social work go so far as to refuse credit in courses on the elements of the law on domestic relations given by other schols of social work. Social workers and teachers of social work rarely appreciate how closely life is affected by law—they forget that law regulates licensing of midwives and physicians, registration of births, school age, marriage age, grounds for divorce, legal residence, citizenship, immigration, naturalization, pensions of various sorts, rules of admissions to almshouses and—penal institutions!

WHAT are social workers attempting to do, anyway? Their activities are centered about two main divisions of work. First, some social workers are engaged in working with and for individuals, one by one; that is, with persons who present distinct family problems—inadequate incomes, irregular work, poor adjustments; with children—either legitimate or illegitimate, delinquent, dependent; with sick people, with mentally diseased or defective people; and second, other social workers are attempting to organize all the social forces of the community in which they work to keep individuals from becoming social problems in the future. That is, social workers are trying to keep others from getting into trouble. Roughly, the first is the social case method, and the second, the community organization method.

SOCIAL WORK

Social work is the effort to unblock and to keep clear the channels of understanding within a person, between a person and his group or between groups. . . .—Richard C. Cabot

It is submitted that neither can be efficiently carried on without a knowledge and consideration of law, because law *also* is organized to protect the rights of individuals and to redress the wrongs of individuals and society. In other words law also treats the rights of people and the rights of the nation, state, county, and city over people. It treats the wrongs of people and wrongs, or crimes, against society

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For the social worker not to know what individual human rights the law recognizes, what machinery the law uses for insuring those rights, what possibilities of social reform may accrue through legislation seems to me illogical, inefficient, and wasteful of effort.

The interrelation of law and social work may be made clear—both to lawyers and to social workers—by a reference to the divisions of law as they are related to social cases.

In law, the rights of man are two: absolute and relative, all rights always yielding to public necessity. By absolute rights are meant the natural and inherent rights of a man to personal security, personal liberty, and private property. By relative rights are meant those which arise in an individual as a member of society in relation to another member, for example husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, employer and employe. There is an appropriate legal remedy for every infringement of legal right. What social worker would deny that these rights are the subject matter of a vast amount of social effort? It is not for the social worker to act as attorney giving legal advice and appearing in court to enforce the legal remedies. It is not for the social worker to be trained as a lawyer. It is submitted, however, that the social worker must know more law than he does now or fail in his social task; it is submitted that unless the social worker has had a course in the general fundamentals of law he will fail absolutely to recognize the infringement of legal right or the existence of many a legal remedy. The social worker will fail to get his social case in touch with the proper legal machinery, if his training has taken inadequate cognizance of law.

THE abstract legal right to personal security means the right to the uninterrupted enjoyment of life, body, health, reputation, really the right to enjoy life undisturbed. Go into the office of any associated charities in the land, any day, and you will find there social workers struggling with cases involving infringements of this right, with cases of unlawful or premature deaths, accidents and injuries to the body and mind, with cases involving contagions, infections, and quarantines. In hardly one of these charity offices will you find social workers who give systematic thought as a routine matter to what the law says, and how the law can help them help others. If they think of the law at all, it is without accurate knowledge of what it is, and how to use it. Few social workers know exactly how far a man may go in defending himself or his home; how far, if at all, a man may go in restraining his wife, or beating his child. Few social workers realize what the government is doing, or by new legislation may be permitted to do, in eliminating injuries to life and limb, and just what criminal and civil actions lie in cases of violations; exactly what public provisions the law makes for the destitute, the sick, the defective; exactly what the law says persons in certain relationships owe to the life and health of their dependents.

Social case records teem with attempts by parents to kidnap their own children, in the arrest of men without warrants, the unlawful search of homes, the restraint of wives by husbands, the abuse of children by parents, the seizure of belongings, the holding of sick and feebleminded persons without legal process and so forth. Would it not seem that social workers would advance materially in their efforts to improve social situations if they knew what the legal rules are on personal liberty; if they had simple, accurate knowledge on the right to damages when personal liberty is illegally interfered with; if they knew just what a writ of habeas corpus is; how the issuing of subpoenaes and warrants of arrest is regulated with exactness by law, and how defendents, witnesses, jurors, soldiers are in a sense denied personal liberty of movement—but how public good always takes precedence over individual liberty? To all this, some social workers will say: they learn these things by experience. They do, but it is sometimes a sad experience for the clients of social agencies. As a lawyer, the writer knows many social workers who *think* they know but do not, and who frequently interpret their own mistakes in directing social cases as faults of the judicial system.

Every social case worker is also concerned regularly with the legal right of private property, or the right of a man to use and dispose of his own goods, movable and immovable, restricted by the rights of his legal dependents, his creditors, the government itself. But how many social workers have *exact* and *definite* knowledge of the right of a husband and a wife in the real property and personal earnings of the other during life? After death? If divorced? If separated? How many social workers have accurate information as to the right of a child in his own wages, the right of parents to support from children's property, the right of a landlord to take property of his tenant for failure to pay rent, the right of a grocer to garnishee a husband for bills of his wife with whom he is not living, the right to retake property illegally held? You may say these are all questions for a lawyer. They are questions, however, which social workers are *trying* to understand and adjust through persuasion and friendly visitation. Sometimes, through a blind stumbling about, a favorable solution is reached. From supervising social case work, it is the opinion of the writer that in many cases social workers never even realize the existence of many legal problems and consequently fail to seek the expert advice which a lawyer could give.

In the field of relative rights the social worker is frequently called in on cases where persons in the domestic relations are injured by persons outside the relationship. Abductions, assaults and batteries, seductions occur in case records under many queer names and disguises. The law itself also governs absolutely marriage; divorce, legitimacy, illegitimacy, support, legal residence; custody, education and control of children, appointment and duties of guardians, adoption of children, boarding homes for children, apprentices, and so on. Social workers are trying to deal with these questions every day. They are struggling on awkwardly and inefficiently, because they have never been introduced to the elements of legal philosophy and procedure.

Lawyers need not fear the encroachments of the social worker who understands the elements of law. In fact, those who do are those who are wise enough to seek the aid of the lawyer on legal questions. Many of the persons assisted by social workers are in need of free legal aid and would not be financially valuable to the practicing attorney.

I have not emphasized the social work which deals with groups and communities, and its frequent dependence on legal machinery, public support, and governmental activities generally. The connection of law and social reform is so obvious that it is perhaps more commonly recognized. A discussion of this aspect of the relationship between law and social work is of such importance as to justify a separate paper.

JUNE PURCELL-GUILD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In the Courts

SOCIAL workers may be likened to the general practitioners, lawyers to the specialists, and prosecuting attorneys to the expert surgeons who have to cut away from society those diseased members who have not and cannot learn to adjust themselves to present complex living conditions. Just as the general practitioner, the specialist and surgeon must understand each other and work in harmony, it is necessary that social workers should understand and cooperate with lawyers, and members of the prosecuting attorney's office.

The work of the lawyer must frequently, and that of the prosecutor always, be done in a court of law; very frequently social workers fail to understand the rules of law of the courts, and complain of them, especially the rules of evidence which keep out so much of the social investigator's records. Rules of evidence are necessary, because without them a trial would continue indefinitely, and there would be many irrelevant, unimportant, unnecessary details which would make it difficult for judge and jury to get at the facts. Rules of evidence have been developed to overcome passion, prejudice or bias, and must apply to all equally. If social workers want to be an aid to the courts they can do so primarily by getting as much information as possible:

Any conversation that they themselves have had with an accused person may be told in court. Any conversation overheard between the accused and any one else may be repeated in court. A social investigator may testify as to the behavior of the accused, and the looks, actions, words, that the investigator has observed while discussing the facts in issue. The social worker may relate any facts related to the particular question involved of which she has personal knowledge.

When social investigators get any important knowledge from others which they wish to have presented to the court, let them have those others subpoenaed and brought into court. If neighbors have anything to say about any person in whom they (social investigators) are interested, give their names in as witnesses.

Some of the facts that social investigators may not present in court are: what neighbors or others have told them; what is not relevant to the ultimate fact in issue; their own opinions or conclusions, deduced from facts which they have found.

The reason that social workers' records are not always accepted in a court is that social workers in gathering facts act as judge, jury and witness; but in giving testimony in court social investigators are subject to the same tests as other witnesses for their reliability, for their accuracy, and bias. Their testimony does not test the persons from whom they gained their information. In going out to collect facts social workers will find out from the neighbors all they know about the people and the family under investigation; they will infer certain things from the condition of the house; and they will come to certain conclusions and opinions from things that they see. These conclusions do not constitute testimony which may be given in court; in court they may only describe the room and the conditions as they found them, if such facts are relevant.

The court may deal only with the facts that are directly connected with the particular crime, or involved in the particular case. To a social worker all the previous acts and the life history of the person under investigation is of importance; but past acts may not be brought up against a defendant in the court because the law presumes that he has been sufficiently dealt with for his past act, and that in a present case only those acts are to be considered which are connected with the particular act of which he is accused at the time. Certain facts may be relevant in one case and not at all in another. For instance, if social workers are making an investigation the employment or intended employment of their subject is always an important fact. In a case in court it depends upon the case. Supposing that we have a case of a father who fails to provide for his children; here the employment of that father is an essential fact under the law of Ohio. But supposing the man is being tried for manslaughter, it makes absolutely no difference to the court whether or not he is unemployed.

The greatest bane of the social worker who is called upon to give testimony in court is the hearsay rule. The witness must be tested before the judge and jury under oath for his good faith, his reliability, his suggestibility; this last factor constitutes the reason for prohibiting a leading question. Very frequently a witness will make any answer that the questioner wishes if the question is asked in a certain way. Therefore a leading question will not be permitted by the rules of evidence. A witness' accuracy, attention and bias are tested by examination and cross-examination. Statements made not under oath are rarely as accurate as statements made under oath. A person may have told a social worker that he remembers a certain thing, and yet when put under oath and asked whether he really remembers that fact will say "Well, no, I do not believe that I could actualy remember," and so on. Therefore, unless testimony required by social workers can be given under oath it cannot be accepted in the court. The jury must be the sole judge of the characteristics of the witness. Another reason for the hearsay rule is the right of the accused to meet his accusers face to face.

When we come to the question of competency we see that social workers may get testimony valuable for their purposes from people who would not be permitted to testify in a court of law, such as the very young. A husband may not testify against his wife, or a wife against her husband except in cases of brutality and desertion, and doctors and priests may not testify. The opinion of the social investigator as to the competency of the people from whom they have gathered their information cannot be accepted in a court of law.

Time and space prevent a thorough exegesis of the law of evidence. For social workers the best treatment of this entire subject is in Mary Richmond's Social Diagnosis. With a greater understanding of the difficulties of the administration of justice, social workers and workers in the courts will be able to cooperate, in the interests of mutual helpfulness.

JESSIE ADLER

The Normal Family

FOR a number of years some case workers have been trying to find material for social research in their records. They have not gotten far, because they have been stumped by the fact that there was no basis, no foundation by which they could judge the relation of their material to the remainder of the families in the community. Forty per cent of their cases, for example, might show unemployment as a problem; sixty per cent might show ill health; twenty-five per cent mismanagement, etc. The significance of these figures for social studies was minimized because of the lack of similar facts concerning the independent families of their community.

Must we not discover the attributes, the qualities of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

normal families before we can make any measurement of our so-called dependent or problem families? Is there not something in the method developed by Binet and others in the study of intelligence that offers us an inspiration and some guidance? May we not be able to develop norms for families in some such manner as psychometrists have developed intelligence norms and other tests for the measurement of individual capacity? Whether it will be necessary to develop norms for families of different sizes and families in different environments can be solved finally only in the actual effort to develop the norms. What were we able to say twenty-five years ago regarding the intellectual capacity of a child? Twenty-five years from now we could have a fairly definite concept as to what constitutes a normal family, or a series of such concepts.

In the city in which I live there are about fifteen thousand families. The assets of normal families may be found in the majority of these fifteen thousand. What these qualifications or assets are we do not now know, except by guess or hasty observation, but we might discover what they are by making studies of cross sections of fifteen hundred or more families, taken from the various races, environments, occupations, and sizes. To eliminate "problem" families, those selected for study would first be checked against the lists of the Social Service Exchange. What are the characteristics of the families that somehow or other maintain their independence and contribute to the life of the community? We will want to learn their economic, their physical, and their mental assets. On the economic side, for one thing, it is important to know what is the actual minimum, average, median income per adult man in these families. When we know this, we can obtain a standard for gaging the importance of the income as a factor in dependency. How much sickness or physical infirmity is there in a cross section of our average citizenship? Surprisingly little research in morbidity has been done by those who are interested primarily in health. Yet disease is perhaps as important a factor in family life as death itself. Are assets of good health as important as the assets of a savings account to a normal family? Now we can only guess. In the mental field such a problem as the relation of the success of the family to the length of school education is important. We social workers have been putting our hopes for a finer civilization on the coming generation. Is that genuine interest in the future of children found in our average family of today?

What method could be used to make these studies? Let us put a number of trained and experienced case workers under the supervision of someone who can guide them in the problems of social statistics. Give these case workers the time and means to study cross sections of our independent citizens in a number of cities of fifty to one hundred thousand as a beginning. Their first job would be to work out schedules to meet the requirements of such a study. This in itself would take much time, for such a schedule would be of value only as it was worked out under the actual conditions of the investigation. Any outline otherwise prepared would need revision after revision. Questions to ask, tests to apply, an entire technique, in fact, would have to be evolved in the laboratory of the community under study. I believe that it would be fairly easy to find families ready to cooperate in this kind of a study, particularly if they could get from it suggestions for their own future development.

From such an investigation of a few thousand families, the relative value of the economic, the physical, and the mental assets of a family might be determined. At present case workers hold various theories as to which of these are more significant in preventing dependency. Social workers declare that the greatest stumbling block to a measure of their work is their inability to make objective judgments. The older psychological systems do make such a task impossible, but behaviorism opens the way to an objective approach. Habit systems are objective and when enough families have been studied we shall be in a position to see which are the most significant from the point of view of adjustment to twentieth century living. With a well-developed technique applied to a considerable number, it might be possible to work out an appraisal form and assign fairly accurate relative values to the major divisions, economic, physical, and mental, or whatever they may finally be, and further values to sub-divisions and sub-items. There might be some such rating as:

Economic	250
Physical	350
Mental	400
	1,000

Such a plan might make it possible to determine the relative value of the assets of any particular family studied. By extending the investigation of families to those who are now known to family and children's case working societies, to the families represented by juvenile court cases, and others it would be possible to determine the relative assets of these problem and dependent families and to work out relationships between them and the normal families of the community. We might find, for example, that the clients of the case working agencies in Springfield score between 450 and 600, while the families in Minneapolis score between 450 and 700 when they first come to the attention of the societies. Further, since the assets of a family are variable, it would become possible for an agency to test its work by annual or more frequent audits of its families.

Would it not be worth great effort, patience, and expenditure of money to get such a measuring stick for social work? Surely, one of the units of social measurement will be a definite concept of a normal family such as I have tried to suggest here to give a basis for further discussion. The process of developing this concept will be costly, tedious, and long drawn-out, but such obstacles are not insuperable.

EDWIN G. EKLUND

The Adult Deafened

SPEECH-READING has long been taught to the deaf children of the oral schools. But not until about twenty years ago were two schools for the adult deafened opened in this country: from them have sprung others until now they number about forty located in the larger cities. Their teachers are deafened women and instruction is given in speech-reading only. The standard course offered is everywhere much the same; it has, from the beginning, consisted of thirty or thirty-five daily lessons covering a period of about six weeks. In some schools it may be followed by an advanced course of the same length and that by a three-months normal course.

The short courses of the typical schools have helped many a deafened and have done pioneer work in making speech-reading more widely known. But "art is long" and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In The Hard-of-hearing Child (The Survey, February 15, 1926) Caroline Vose explained the distinction properly made between the deaf, who never have heard, and those deafened in later life, whose readjustment to the loss of hearing must be made in childhood or afterward. It is the training of the latter which Professor Reighard describes. A full account of this field of social work is given in the recent volume Ears and the Man, by three deafened leaders of the New York League for the Hard of Hearing, Annetta Peck, Estelle Samuelson, and Ann Lehman.

speech-reading is no exception. It is doubtful whether the average student may acquire skill in it more readily than he may become fluent in a foreign language or expert in music. To get the effects that I have described instruction and practice must be continued until speech-reading becomes an automatic or subconscious process. The eye then so far substitutes for the ear that the speech-reader may not know whether he hears or sees. He gets through the eye the effect of hearing. Experience in a single long term private school seems to show that the *beginning* of subconscious power comes to the average person as the result of about nine months uninterrupted instruction and practice, four hours daily. That is about 750 hours of required instruction and practice, while the usual standard course requires but thirty or thirty-five. The power gained grows with sufficient use, but wanes without it. Its benefits are indubitable.

The short term schools of speech-reading are at present much in the situation of the one-time proprietary professional schools. Normal schools, schools of law, medicine and dentistry once gave short courses because they were owned by local groups of professional men and run for profit. In order to pay their way they must have many students and their fees and these they could get most readily by means of short courses with their rapid turnover. But time has brought with it the recognition that education cannot pay its way: it must be aided by endowment or from the public treasury. And so the proprietary professional schools have largely passed and their work has been taken over by endowed or state-owned schools.

Private schools of speech-reading seem destined to have the same history; the beginning of it is in sight. For two or three years extension courses in speech-reading have been given by the University of Rochester. The Brooklyn Teachers Institute and the Massachusetts' Department of Education have sponsored similar work. The University of California has been giving extension work in English for the deafened and is said to contemplate courses in speech-reading. Johns Hopkins University offered this summer a course in speech-reading for deafened adults and a course for the teachers of deafened children and gives college credit for both courses.

The first nine-months courses are to be opened this fall in the department of special education at the Michigan State Normal College in Ypsilanti. There will be a nine months course in speech-reading, four hours daily with separate classes for children, high school students and adults. The speech-reading course is followed by a teachers' training course of the same length. Full collegiate credit is given to qualified students and the teachers course leads to a bachelor's degree. This latter course is open only to those who have had two years of college work (including normal work) and experience in teaching the hearing.

There is thus offered, for the first time in any college, opportunity for the deafened to get, at nominal cost, speech-reading instruction of adequate length and scope. Equipped with it they may return to former vocations or seek new outlets. Among these is the teaching of speech-reading. A unique field of usefulness is here opened to the deafened who may wish to enter the field of social service, or who are already in it.

JACOB REIGHARD

"THE SOCIAL CHANGES in our people, the transfer from country to urban life of the majority, the influx of peoples of foreign birth, and the great increase in the cost of litigation to persons taking part in it have together seriously impaired the usefulness of our courts to those who most need their protection," writes William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in a foreword to a pamphlet on Growth of Legal Aid Work in the United States, recently published by the federal Bureau of Labor as Bulletin No. 398. "Something must be devised by which everyone, however lowly and however poor, however unable by his means to employ a lawyer and to pay court costs, shall be furnished the opportunity to set this fixed machinery of justice going." The study by Reginald Heber Smith of Boston and John S. Bradway of Philadelphia which follows outlines the course of such efforts in this country, and their present forms, aims, and extent, with a series of appendices which include, among other subjects, suggestions for the formation of legal aid organizations, and a list of legal aid organizations in operation in 1925.

DURING the latter part of 1925 the Baltimore Laundries' Association, which includes twenty-four of the largest and most progressive laundries of the city and county, set out to abolish Sunday work. Despite considerable opposition their campaign resulted in a city ordinance, forbidding the collection of laundry from customers between midnight Saturday and six o'clock Monday morning, as well as Sunday work in the laundries themselves. In gratitude the association looked about for some way to express appreciation to the community, and voted to do wet wash laundry for the poor of the city during January, February, March and April, when suffering was greatest. A tentative limit of 1,000 orders was made, but it was the sense of the membership that if the need proved greater no order properly vouched for would be declined. The association, naturally, was not equipped to determine which families were in need of such a service, and a committee was instructed to approach the Family Welfare Association for advice and help. The Family Welfare Association felt that there were great potentialities in this new, possibly unprecedented, form of cooperation, and gladly took on the administration. The result, according to Anna D. Ward, general secretary, has been all that could be hoped. "The plan has proven satisfactory and helpful to all concerned, especially to sick mothers."

THIS SUMMER Kentucky joined the list of states with old age pension systems, putting into effect an act passed in the 1926 legislative session. It provides a maximum pension of $250 a year, and is similar to the Wisconsin plan in depending upon acceptance by the various counties. Alaska enacted an old age pension law in 1915 and greatly liberalized it in 1923. Montana, Nevada and Pennsylvania passed laws in 1923, though that of Pennsylvania later was held invalid under the constitution. Nevada replaced her act of 1923 with a new one in 1925, and Wisconsin passed similar legislation in that same year. In New York state a joint legislative commission with an appropriation of $5,000 was created by the 1926 legislature to survey of poorhouses and similar institutions, and the conditions of needy old persons, with a view to legislation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Virginia Counties

There are signs that Virginia, which pioneered in city manager government, may also lead the way in the political rehabilitation of the county. Meanwhile, more informally, the Cooperative Education Association is fostering local solidarity through its encouragement of county councils

IN Virginia, the oldest of the commonwealths, the majority of the population is still rural and under county government. The lack of development in county administration and lack of coordination of agencies has, in this day of progress along all other lines, become a serious matter. The state has its governor and the city its mayor, but the county, one of our oldest governmental units, has no such executive head. The state has its legislature and the city its council, but the county, with all of its problems of government, has no such legislative body.

Because so little change has been made during the past years in county administration, the leaders of the state have entered upon a task of promoting cooperation and coordination of agencies on a volunteer country-wide basis, hoping that, through a better understanding of common problems and a demonstration of the value of working on them together, the way may be smoothed for some plan of officient county administration.

The Cooperative Education Association of Virginia, which is promoting these County Councils, is in many respects a state-wide clearing house. Its board of directors is composed of the governor of the state, the heads of the state departments of agriculture, education, health, highways, and welfare and a group of citizens—men and women—who are representative leaders in many organizations. One of the first objectives of the association, which was organized in 1904, was to have a citizens' association in every county. For a number of years however, it had to devote its efforts chiefly to the task of developing local communities by organizing, and then keeping active, citizens' associations, usually called Community Leagues. When this local work was well advanced—there are at present about twelve hundred active local organizations in the state—the association directed its attention to the counties. In 1921, at the request of the association, Governor Davis called together county and state leaders in a state country life conference. A special committee, known as the State Council of Rural Agencies, was thereupon chosen to make a careful study of the country life problems of the state. After considerable study and discussion, this council and the board of directors of the Cooperative Education Association came to the decision that one of the largest problems to be solved was that of coordinating agencies in the counties. The Cooperative Education Association agreed to undertake the task by organizing County Councils of Conference and Cooperation. With financial assistance from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to begin this new development, a full time director was employed and the task was taken up in a constructive way early in 1924. While the plan has been on trial for only two years yet the results are very encouraging.

The purpose of a county council is to offer an opportunity for the county leaders to enter into formal cooperation, meet regularly, plan and work together for the development of every interest of the country. The membership is composed of the regular county officials—county attorney, clerk, sheriff, treasurer, judges of the circuit, juvenile and domestic relations courts and the board of supervisors; the full time leaders—superintendent of schools, farm demonstration agent, home demonstration agent, county health officer, public health nurse and superintendent of public welfare; two representatives of each county board and county-wide organization—each selecting its own representatives annually—and a small group of leading citizens. The citizens are selected by the group just mentioned but are not official representatives of any board or organization.

The council usually begins its work by making a study of the work of each board, organization and official. If, through this study, it is discovered that matters vital to the county are not being looked after, plans are developed for taking care of them. Where duplication of work is revealed the boards or organizations involved are encouraged to try to come to a satisfactory understanding among themselves. The Council does not promote a separate and distinct program of its own, but seeks to bring about teamwork among all the agencies in the support of the work of each.

HANOVER COUNTY, a strictly rural county—though near Richmond, the largest city of the state—has a very efficient organization. This council was organized in April 1924 and holds regular monthly meetings. The meeting is held at the hotel in the largest town in the county—Ashland—and the members take lunch together. After having heard reports from all the officials and organizations, the council began the development of a constructive program. One of its first acts was to bring about the organization of a County Bankers' Association—the first in the state—and a County Medical Association. One of the leading bankers of the county said recently, "If the County Council never did anything else than to secure the organization of the County Bankers' Association it has amply demonstrated its value to the county."

There is a reason for that statement. In a real county crisis early in 1925 the Council proved its stabilizing power.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Because of heavy indebtedness the Board of Supervisors of the county proposed, as a matter of economy, to close the schools after a half session and to withhold support for the farm demonstration agent and the public health nurse. At the request of the Council the proposed radical cut along all these lines was delayed until the Bankers' Association could make a careful survey of the situation with the hope that a solution might be found. The association, after careful study, did propose a plan, which was accepted and which, through the united support of the banks, enabled the county to continue the schools and retain the farm demonstration agent and county nurse.

Health workers have been able to secure the support of a larger number of the citizens in promoting the health clinics and in having physical defects of school children corrected. The council has brought closer the organizations devoted to better agriculture in the county. It united county agencies in assisting Sunday school workers. Through the council practically every organization in the county has an exhibit in the annual county fair. Recently, in a campaign for the endowment of Randolph-Macon College, which is located in the county, the council was able to furnish leadership and integrate efforts so that Hanover County was the first to secure its quota. The council is working with Randolph-Macon College in the effort to broaden the use of the Walter Hines Page College Library by people throughout the county.

This county council is at present preparing to establish a training school for citizens of the county. The plan is to have at least four courses of study with an able instructor for each course. In sessions one night a week for six weeks instruction will be given this year in home economics, farm management, health work in the home and the principles of Sunday school development.

PRINCE EDWARD, another rural county, is in central southside Virginia in the tobacco belt. The largest town and county seat is Farmville, which has a population of 2,586. A County Council, organized in May 1924, has some distinctive achievement to its credit, in addition to uniting the various groups in support of practically all the official boards of the county.

Because there was no county fair and, therefore, no opportunity to exhibit the products of the county, the council led in providing for an annual county "exhibit," which has proved to be of great educational value and is well attended each year. Prince Edward County is situated in a territory where there are few hospital facilities. About a year ago it was brought to the attention of the Council that the Commonwealth Fund of New York was proposing to erect one hospital in a rural district somewhere in the United States and that it was seeking for desirable locations. The Council immediately took this matter up with each of the agencies in the county, and a most determined effort was put forth to interest the Commonwealth Fund in establishing a hospital at Farmville. The effort was successful.

In order to prepare a long term program of improvement based on knowledge of the actual conditions in the county, the council in Prince Edward has put on and successfully carried out a county-wide survey. This was financed, and the work done, by the people in the county with the assistance of some of the teachers and pupils of the State Teachers College at Farmville. This project is just being completed, but good results are already accruing to the county. The leaders of the Council are now making a study of the facts secured that they may outline a constructive program for the improvement of educational, health, agricultural, church and home conditions.

Virginia has found that a county council is helpful in at least the following ways:

First, it brings together the official and unofficial leaders of the county and enables them to get better acquainted with each other and with each others' work.

Second, through this constant meeting and planning together, a fine spirit of good fellowship is being developed among these leaders.

Third, much unnecessary and costly duplication of work is prevented.

Fourth, the leaders of the county together consider all the interests of the county and are thereby able to develop a more comprehensive program of improvement.

Fifth, the Council leads the citizens to take a greater interest in all county affairs and to have a feeling of greater loyalty to their county and to their state.

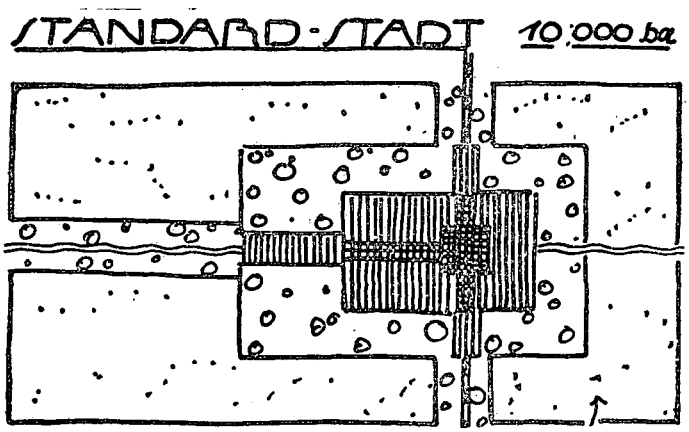
Sixth, through the Council, individual organizations are enabled to secure the loyal support and cooperation of the other agencies at times when this cooperation is essential to the best interests of the county.

J. H. MONTGOMERY

Planning for Production

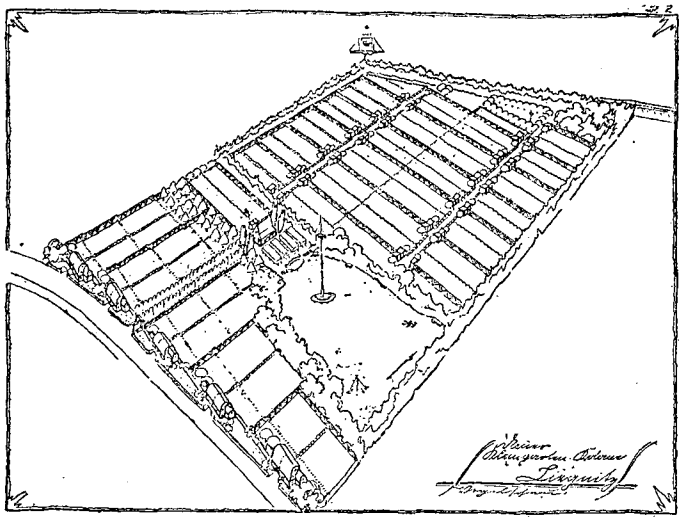
IT is interesting to observe how the interests of German city planners and land reformers have shifted during the last ten years from pre-occupation with problems of home construction and suburban lay-out, to the planning of colonies for food production. The German Garden City Society, originally indebted to the British movement for most of its practical proposals, has now gone far ahead of similar movements elsewhere in working out the best ways of combining the maximum of domestic amenity for small wage earners with the most economical use of the surrounding land. To this planning for a revolution in living conditions and increased food production, these German reformers have applied a characteristic thoroughness.

The new trend is admirably illustrated in a book by the well known planner and director of cooperative garden communities, Leberecht Migge (*Deutsche Binnen-Kolonisation,* Deutscher Kommunal-Verlag, Berlin), whose model colonies at Worpswede (before the war a famous artist and

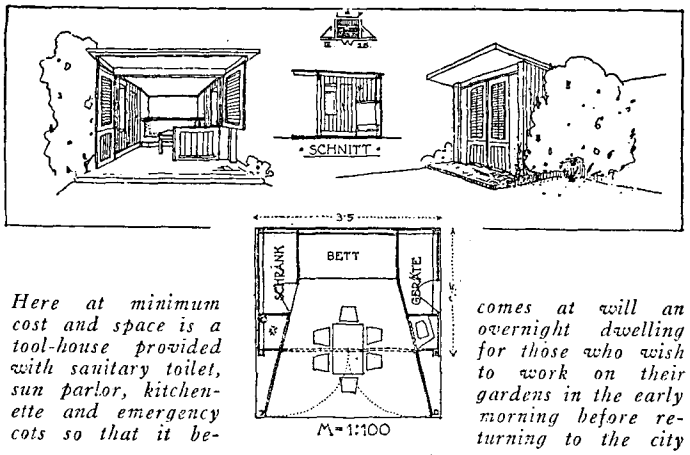


A standard plan for a city of 100,000. *The darkest portion of this sketch* (400 *acres*) *represents the business and industrial section. It is surrounded by the residential sections* (1,600 *acres*). *Two and a half times as much area* (4,000 *acres*) *is given to parks* (*including the broad belts of park land along the main roads into the city*); *and* 14,000 *acres are devoted to intensive gardening for food production. It is assumed that such a community will be separated by at least another* 80,000 *acres of purely agricultural land from other industrial centers*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



In addition to the central community house and playing field, this plan of the Liegnitz garden colony provides for the convenient layout of allotments, each with its well-planned garden and tool house. Along the road are larger garden lots with small homes for families that are gradually shifting their livelihood from an industrial to a purely horticultural (food-producing) basis. The tool-shed on the allotment often goes through an interesting evolution, as is indicated by the sketch below



Here at minimum cost and space is a tool-house provided with sanitary toilet, sun parlor, kitchenette and emergency cots so that it becomes at will an overnight dwelling for those who wish to work on their gardens in the early morning before returning to the city

literary colony) and elsewhere have been the inspiration for important experiments by developing companies and by city administrations. The drawings here reproduced illustrate some of the considerations that enter into these new types of development.

Perhaps the main difference of these German experiments from most English and American garden villages and cities is that they get away from the assumption that the industrial worker must necessarily live next to his garden. Migge has no difficulty in demonstrating the greater economy of classifying the food-growing opportunities of the worker and of providing in a different way for those who can manage a small garden at week-ends, those who—because of a permanent change in the industrial situation—are gradually shifting the balance of their economic existence from industrial labor to husbandry, and those who have become full-fledged market-gardeners or specialists in some form of intensive cultivation.

Two circumstances aid this development: In the first place, because of exaggerated speculation in land values, German cities have experienced much more concentration of their population in tenements than English or American cities, with the result that there already exists a widespread tradition of allotment gardening at some distance from the home. Secondly, a majority of German cities have never adopted English-American ideas of "hygienic" sewage disposal but, being for the most part themselves the owners of extensive areas of cultivated land, have made the obvious economical use of the city's sewage for fertilizing their holdings. Thus, in most cases, suitable areas are available exclusively for food producing purposes, accessible to, but not part of, the congested industrial sections, often with a supply of both water and fertilizer.

But, of course, the most important force behind these developments, which ensures the employment of the highest technical skill in their perfection, is necessity. Mr. Migge has compiled statistics from which he estimates that the gross return, per square foot, of land cultivated in small vegetable gardens is from three to seven times as valuable as the return of land under potatoes; and that from really intensively cultivated land, the crop exceeds the average rye crop from eight to ten times in value. In other words, Germany is today repeating on an enormous scale the experience of Belgium—one of the poorest countries in Europe so far as soil fertility is concerned—in attempting to shift as large a part of the support of its congested population as possible over on the basis of scientific, personalized food production.

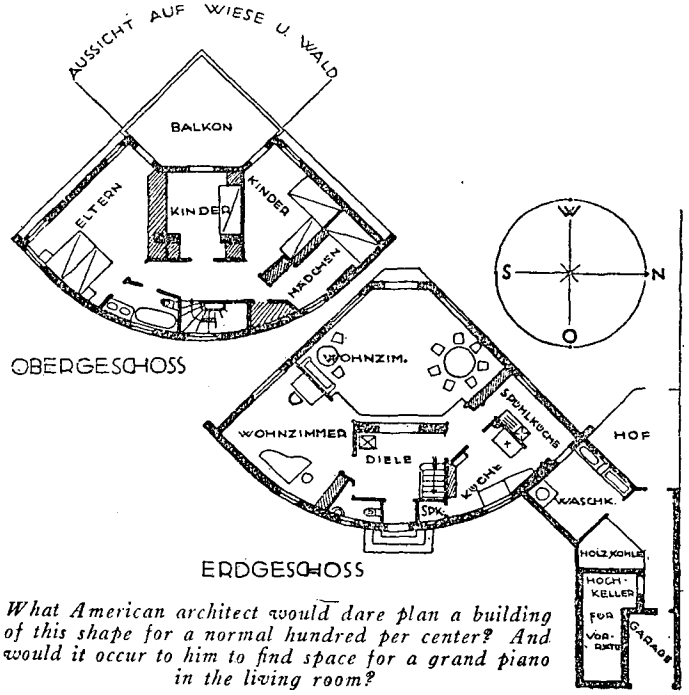
BRUNO LASKER

Free Loans

WHEN a man is broke in Cleveland—Jew or Gentile—there is always a haven for him in the agency of the Hebrew Free Loan Association, which lends money to those in need, with no charges whatsoever for interest.

When Nahum Posnansky, erstwhile Russian refugee, or Angelo Montana, Italian sculptor, or Frank Roberts, janitor in a church, or Edna Huss, stenographer, with aspirations for an operatic career, need a loan to tide themselves over

This unconventional design for a workman's small home was planned by the well-known German architect Bruno Taut with an eye to securing the greatest possible amount of sunshine in each room, and incidentally "an outlook on field and forest"



What American architect would dare plan a building of this shape for a normal hundred per center? And would it occur to him to find space for a grand piano in the living room?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a critical period of their climb towards achievement, they apply for a loan and forthwith receive it without the agonizing fears of repayment of excessive interest or other charges.

Some twenty years ago at the time of the outbreak of the pogroms in Russia, immigration to the United States brought to our shores a vast multitude of Russian Jews who tried in their bewilderment to find a means of livelihood for themselves and their families. The cruelties, oppressions, fears and hates which were engendered by the horrors from which they had just emerged, the lack of opportunities for economic advancement, the bewilderment attendant upon their newly found freedom, left these immigrants destitute of almost all the things which made life worth living.

A group of the older Jewish families, those who had been in America for a number of years, who themselves had been immigrants, or the offspring of immigrants, rallied round these new arrivals. In Cleveland they incorporated the Hebrew Free Loan Association, not for profit, obtained a state charter, and sent out a call for contributions. The response was speedy and generous. Donors gave the capital stock in sums ranging from $5 to $500. A membership roster was organized, each member contributing $3 per year.

When a capital of $4,000 had been accumulated, the doors of the association were thrown open to those who needed help. Rules were formulated and borrowers immediately availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them. Operating expenses being small, and all supervisory work being voluntary, all the money received by the association remained intact for loaning purposes.

In the twenty years since that time a capital of $24,000 has been accumulated and small as this may seem, it has never been so small that a borrower has been refused a loan because of lack of funds. Loans are made weekly and repayments in small amounts likewise. In the period between 1905 and the present more than a million and a quarter dollars have been loaned to more than 8,000 borrowers. Applications are made in person. Each is promptly referred to a member of the unpaid board of trustees, who is then charged with investigating the application. The following week, with the borrower present, the loan is considered by the board, and if it is allowed the applicant receives his money immediately. Money is loaned in sums ranging from five to three hundred dollars, on notes secured by endorsers who are personally acquainted with the borrower.

It is the habit of the trustees to assume that anyone who seeks a loan from the institution indicates *ipso facto* his desire to use the money worthily, and so comprehensive is the gamut of purposes for which loans are allowed—ranging from the payment of small bills to the purchase of a small homestead or business—that a borrower is seldom turned away. In twenty years, as a matter of fact, the association has lost less than $1,200 because of failure on the part of the borrower to repay his loan.

Numberless borrowers, once set on their feet and on the road to tolerable success, become members of the association, mindful of the time when they were in need and were helped on their way rejoicing. It has always been a steadfast rule that the responsibility of the institution towards the borrower does not end merely with the granting of the loan. Whenever occasion arises a social service department cares for the small legal, domestic and personal cares of the applicant.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association in the twenty years of its existence has helped not only with money, but also with the preservation of the self-respect of the borrower.

HERMON E. EISLER

THE SOCIAL SURVEY has gone to China. That is no longer news, of course, since Gamble's survey of Peking, but the class in social survey of Shanghai College, under the direction of Harold S. Bucklin, representative of Brown-in-China, have made their own survey of a neighboring village, Sung-Ka-Hong, and have pioneered by having the report printed in Chinese as well as English. Some of the items in the questionnaires developed for this survey by the class would justify the prayerful attention of American seekers after truth: for example the section on "socialization of the school," in which it is asked whether school authority knows "what the influential social institutions, such as the family, government, economic organization, and religious organization of the village are? Does the authority know the spirit of the village? There is the pathos of all industrial revolutions in this "recommendation" under the head of Industry: "In view of the likelihood that village handcrafts of the unskilled kind will soon be forced out of existence by the growth and competition of machine-made goods, there should be an endeavor made to develop in the village skilled handcraft industries."

THE QUESTION whether community chests are handicapping the individual agency, as raised in Miss Brisley's article Community Chest Corollaries (see The Survey, June 15, 1925) provoked a lively discussion at the first Inter-City Conference of Western New York and Canada, held in Rochester, N. Y. The conference attendance was made up of general secretaries and case supervisors of the family-caring agencies in the following cities: Auburn, Buffalo, Erie (Pa.), Elmira, Geneva, Hamilton (Ont.), Ithaca, Jamestown, Lackawanna, Rochester, Syracuse, Toronto (Ont.) and Utica. Pearl Ransom, secretary of the Utica Associated Charities, analyzed the twenty-two major points presented by Miss Brisley in opposition to the community chest, and with few exceptions denied the validity of the statements, turning the arguments in favor of federation financing. The chairman of this informal group was asked to offer this brief statement as a reply to the article: "Fully cognizant of the fact that there is at present a wide difference between community chests throughout the country, and that most of them have serious imperfections, we believe that the chest movement has developed with greater rapidity and has become more socialized during the past decade than any other phase of social service; that its failures are our failures; its successes, our successes; and that its future—to a very large extent, depends upon us. We would, therefore, emphasize the positive rather than the negative; point to the many advantages gained, in place of the comparatively few disadvantages encountered; and above all, consider community chest problems as very definitely being our problems. As a group representing family case-working agencies, we believe it is our job to help solve these problems in the most effective manner."

OUT OF the study of the volume and cost of social work being conducted by the American Association for Community Organization, on which The Survey has already drawn in its issues of March 15 and May 15, 1926, has come a meaty but unpretentious brochure of charts and statistical tabulations covering an introductory survey of the social work of nineteen cities. It may be obtained for $1.00 from the author, Raymond Clapp of the Cleveland Welfare Federation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Labor Takes to Life Insurance

LABOR BANKING, with the exception of a few ill-advised ventures, has so far proved a signal success, both financially and morally. It has demonstrated to organized labor the vast possibilities which are opened up by pooling wage-earners' money in co-operative endeavor. Although only five years old, this new type of financial enterprise has made a respected place for itself in the conservative realm of American banking. Beginning with the Mt. Vernon Savings Bank, established in Washington, D. C., May 15, 1920, organized labor now has thirty-six banks, with a capital of $9,366,600, surplus and profits of $3,799,422, total deposits of $108,584,597 and total resources of $126,849,318.* In the course of time labor banking will in all probability give rise to a variety of economic organizations launched and maintained by labor funds.

Of still greater actual significance, however, is the unanimous decision of the 1925 convention of the American Federation of Labor to establish a labor life insurance company. The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, recently incorporated under the laws of the state of Maryland, is to be owned in its entirety by national and local unions. The main office of the new company will be in Washington, D. C. Its purpose is to render the maximum insurance service to the workers at the lowest possible cost.

THE commercial life insurance companies, trying to create for themselves a special field of activity among wage earners, have devised a system of industrial insurance particularly adapted to the limited premium paying capacity of such policy-holders. Features of these industrial policies are their small weekly payments collected by agents at the homes of the insured; in some cases perfunctory medical examinations or no examinations at all; and small insurance amounts.

Industrial insurance was first introduced in England about 70 years ago. It followed a parliamentary investigation which brought out the fact that the workers were in need of better and safer life insurance than that supplied by the friendly societies, the old-fashioned prototype of fraternal insurance in this country. At that time some 3,000,000 British wage earners were insured against sickness and death in these benevolent associations.

The first to introduce an "industrial branch" was the oldest and biggest British life insurance company—the Prudential, in 1854. The American Prudential, followed by the Metropolitan and the John Hancock of Boston, began issuing industrial policies in 1875. At the present time some 35 American insurance companies are engaged in the industrial line. Of the biggest companies, the Metropolitan with its 17,000,000 industrial policy-holders, undoubtedly ranks first, while in all the rest of the companies there are in force about 50 million policies, the average amount of each policy being in the neighborhood of $170. The total nominal value of all industrial insurance policies may be placed at 12,000 million dollars, or about 22 per cent of the aggregate amount of all life insurance in force.

Modern industrial insurance companies essentially reduce the benefits of such insurance to the most primitive want of society: a decent burial for the dead. In the course of time their plans have been enlarged and improved; but as yet it has not been found feasible to provide, on this basis of voluntary insurance, for other contingencies in the wage earner's life, such as sickness, invalidity and old age. Certainly, this system has proved wholly inadequate to tide the family over even the first year following the death of the wage earner. Because of the administrative costliness of this type of insurance, the premiums seem high when compared with the average cost of other kinds of life insurance for corresponding amounts. According to Matthew Woll, president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, the industrial policy holders are paying from two to five times as much as would be paid for equal protection at the rates of the so-called "straight policies."

COINCIDENT with the rise of industrial life insurance, the fraternal insurance societies assumed an important position in the economic life of American wage earners during a comparatively short period of time. The need for such institutions was most pressing on account of deplorable health and labor conditions and the excessive number of pauper burials, which are properly abhorred by self-respecting wage-earners. In such circumstances an undeniable practical utility marked even a small sum paid out with certainty in the event of a wage earner's death. Since the introduction of industrial insurance and the establishment of the first fraternal insurance society, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the pauper burial rate of American cities declined from 23.7 per 10,000 of population in 1875 to 9.7 in 1912. There was a corresponding decline in indoor pauperism from 117 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 91 in 1910.

NEXT in importance is collective insurance through benefit funds. The large variety of workmen's insurance throughout the United States was best illustrated in a report made by the U. S. Commissioner of Labor in 1908. This report includes a study of about 1,200 funds divided among (1), national and international labor organization benefit funds; (2), local labor organization benefit funds; (3), railroad relief funds; (4), establishment funds; (5), hospital funds; (6), industrial benefit societies, and (7), state and savings bank insurance. The principle common to nearly all of them is the same; namely, that the contributions are usually not graded according to age, a periodical valuation is not made of the liabilities, nor is a

* Labor Banks in the United States: Statement of Financial Condition, June 30, 1926; Research Department, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

reserve accumulated to provide for the unavoidable increase in the cost of insurance with an increase in the average age of the membership.

THIS inefficiency of the old type of labor insurance engaged the attention of the American Federation of Labor as far back as 1913. The Seattle Convention authorized the Executive Council to secure expert testimony on the cost of insurance by private companies and the advisability of establishing an insurance department to be run without profit along modern lines. In President Green's foreword to the final report of the Federation's committee, which labored for twelve years on the matter, the following conclusions are stated:

> Trade unions are furnishing members with union benefits but have found restricting limitations in plans not based on actuarial principles. A number of unions have reorganized their benefit systems along the more modern principles of insurance and have found therein a strong cohesive force.
>
> National and international unions have been pioneers in the field of union benefits to relieve their members of the hazards of occupational calling and union activity. A number of these unions are planning to make these benefits more substantial.

The following comment by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is also interesting in substantiation of Mr. Green's remarks.

> Despite the fact that union labor pays in excess of one hundred million dollars per year in insurance premiums, yet thirty per cent of our people have no insurance protection of the union benefit funds. More than ninety per cent of the insurance carried in the public companies by members and their families is in the form of what is known as "industrial policies," on which weekly collections of premiums are made.

Not infrequently, however, this latter type of life insurance, on account of the rise of all prices, barely covers the cost of decent interment.

About 85 per cent of the national and international unions operate benefit funds or relief plans. Most of them provide benefits ranging from $50 to $350. Through the so-called occupational ratings, a few trades, such as electrical occupations—particularly the line men—and locomotive engineers, are discriminated against by the commercial companies. As a result, a number of trade unions have instituted insurance schemes for their members. A few years ago the first step in this direction was made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which opened a life insurance department headed by the late Warren E. Stone, the Brotherhood's "Grand Chief" and founder of the first American labor bank. This successful example of self-protection was promptly followed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Now the American Federation of Labor has launched a national life insurance company with an authorized stock of one million dollars. The company will not begin writing policies until $600,000 has been paid in capital stock subscriptions. Almost this amount was raised in six months following the convention. The capital stock is sold in units of $50 each, $25 on the par value of the stock and $25 to be applied to the creation of a surplus equal in amount to the capital.

Being the first of its kind to enter the insurance field on a national scale, the new business enterprise resembles the labor banks which similarly serve the organized labor movement as a whole. The structure of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company places its control permanently in the hands of trade unionists. Three fourths of its directors, or more, are to be representatives of trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. According to the by-laws of the company, a special advisory committee of union representatives is to meet at least once a year. To this advisory board, the task of coordinating the Federation's insurance activity with its general aims and purposes was assigned.

The origins of cooperative life insurance on a large scale can be found in Europe and may be traced to the beginning of the current century. The first attempt was made in Sweden and was followed by the Cooperative Insurance Company, called into being by the well-known Cooperative Wholesale Society of Manchester, England, a federation of hundreds of cooperative stores, factories, and farms. The foremost success of union-cooperative life insurance, however, was achieved in Germany, where in 1913 the trade unions and cooperative consumers' societies founded the *Volksfuersorge,* the first life insurance company on the continent to be controlled and managed exclusively by labor organizations.

It was characteristic of the strong class feeling in prewar Germany that this attempt to form a union-cooperative life insurance company stirred up much animosity among the political parties of the well-to-do and middle classes. The wealthy feared that the accumulation of funds in the hands of trade unions, most of which were controlled by socialists, might give them another powerful weapon against the employers. To check the growth of the *Volksfuersorge,* thirty of the leading German life insurance companies formed a joint enterprise, the *Deutsche Volks-Versicherungs-Actien-Gesellschaft,* with a capital stock of 4,000,000 marks.

THE principal difficulty that confronts all the labor life insurance companies is the need for organizing a wide network of agencies, while at the same time keeping the premium rates as low as possible. European experience has shown, however, that labor can successfully compete with the commercial companies by using the trade union local or the cooperative store to solicit new policies and collect premiums, thus avoiding a large administrative expense. A further source of economy with the labor companies is the moderate salary allowance to directors and executives.

As stated by Matthew Woll, its president, the Union Labor Life Insurance Company plans to concentrate its efforts on devising the policies best adapted to the needs of the workers, at lower than the current rates of the commercial companies, and on providing trade unions with group insurance, which until last year had been sold only to employers. The company has been started with the conception that there is a vital need for an agency to provide more or less *substantial* insurance at as low a cost as can be proven absolutely safe. This becomes all the more significant when one considers that any reduction in the tariff premium is tantamount to a corresponding increase in the average amount of life insurance protection.

American labor enters a highly developed and very important branch of the country's business under exceptionally favorable conditions. Intensive and continuous public health work and the rise in living standards for the wage-earning population have, within the past decade, brought about a more remarkable improvement in health conditions than has occurred in any similar period in history. This finds a logical sequel in better opportunities to sell life-insurance,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

while at the same time it cannot but increase the company's profits through a constant decline of the mortality rates.

Owing to its peculiar traits, more particularly the substitution of existing labor organizations for the expensive and cumbersome machinery employed by the commercial companies for the collection of premiums, the Union Labor Life Insurance Company may be able to hold out to the American workers a promising chance to enjoy the considerable advantages and benefits of life insurance to a larger extent than ever before. But in addition it may open up vast avenues for indirect benefits to our urban population if, for instance, its reserves are to be used in cooperatively owned homes—not only the safest form of investments but socially the most useful as well.

HERMAN FRANK

Kettles and Shiners

BECAUSE it has been discovered that aluminum kettles are easy to keep bright and hard to wear out; because synthetic plastics make possible colorful interesting and inexpensive "jewels;" because rayon is such a satisfactory compromise between cotton and silk; and because these are only a few of the achievements of applied research in the industrial field, women are not only changing habits of cooking, dress and personal adornment but are finding new kinds of work and new conditions of work through the amazing increase in the number of industrial processes open to them.

In the half dozen years since the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor was established, there have been sudden and stupendous changes in the nature and extent of work performed by women in industry caused by these revolutionary changes in industrial technique.

In the beginning, the Women's Bureau centered its attention in the number and condition of women workers in the industries employing women at the time the Bureau was organized. But one function of the Bureau was, in the words of the creating Act, to be the advancement of the "opportunities for profitable employment of wage-earning women." This is interpreted to mean, among other things, that the Bureau keep itself informed as to the new trends of employment and the shifting of women from one occupation to another. To this function the Bureau is now turning its attention, and a study, just published, on the Effects of Applied Research Upon the Employment Opportunities of American Women* will, it is hoped, be only the forerunner of a whole series of studies on new possibilities for wage earning women. This initial report, in describing some of the results of applied research on occupations for women, is concerned with only one of the factors which may effect new avenues for work.

The plan of the report is the bringing together of pertinent information around those points at which research has been applied. Such points were found in the use of "dormant" natural resources, in the introduction of synthetic substances, the use of waste material, the introduction of new mechanical equipment and also in new systems of accounting, communication and distribution of products. Illustrations of new occupations under each of these are given, usually with some historical account, a brief description of the new processes, and a discussion of the resulting shifts in employment.

*Effects of Applied Research Upon the Employment Opportunities of American Women. Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 50, 1926.

The extended use of aluminum products, which caused an increase in the number of women employed from 364 in 1914 to 1,241 in 1919 is an example of the development of a "dormant" natural resource. The amazing suddenness with which rayon has been developed, indicated by an increase in the number of pounds manufactured from 9,000,000 in 1920 to 39,000,000 in 1924, has been of great significance for women workers because all plants engaged in this manufacture "have need of women's service." A similar instance is the revolution in the methods of manufacturing both flat and optical glass, which has brought women into an industry where, through half a century of unchanging methods, there was no place for them. Rubber goods, canning and electrical industries are other examples.

The report describes interesting new methods and products in some detail but leaves for future studies an account of what the new occupations for women actually are, and gives no indication of how they range in earning possibilities. One is left without data on which to estimate the relative suitability of the new work for women from the standpoint of the physical demands made and the conditions under which it is done. The only approach to a recommendation in the report is a suggestion that training schools and vocational courses modify their curricula in the light of the changes taking place and that women be encouraged to enter such schools. This leads to the inference that a considerable part of the new work is semi-skilled and requires special training.

It appears that applied research has not only prepared the way for the employment of more women in industry, but that the preliminary research itself may be carried on in large part by women. The Bureau wants such opportunities made more accessible to women. It would like to see removed the "intangible and invisible bar of custom" which keeps women out. "Women are barred not by regulations but by the tenacity of the tacit assumption that creative research facilities and training are 'designed for men.'" The Bureau here takes up the cudgel for the college graduate rather than the woman wage earner, but it does this because the introduction of women into the research end is expected to "aid materially in giving to women of all degrees of capability and training an equal chance with men in the ever-increasing opportunities for profitable employment in the rapidly expanding fields of industry and commerce."

AMY HEWES

THIRTY-FOUR working girls from nine states made up the second Summer School for Working Women at the University of Wisconsin (see The Survey, March 15, 1926, p. 693.) Ten of the girls lived in dormitories with university undergraduates; the rest shared cooperative houses maintained by university groups. The six weeks course included economics, English and physical education. Instead of the class-lecture method, the work was organized on the basis of small tutorial groups. Occupations represented in the summer school included factory work, domestic service, and switchboard operation, and no girl had had more than a grade school education. "The object of the course," the University bulletin states, "is to widen the mental horizons of the students, most of whom are engaged in routine tasks in factories and to fit them for intelligent leadership among their co-workers."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From the American Child

CHILD WORKERS in the sugar beet fields of Wisconsin were this summer, for the first time, protected by state child labor laws. Under an order issued by the State Industrial Commission, the Children's Bureau reports that children may not work longer than eight hours a day nor more than 48 hours a week. Their employment must come between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., and children under 14 years of age who have not completed the eighth grade are not permitted to work during school hours. Wisconsin is one of the few states that give special compensation to its employed minors injured in industry (see The Survey, June 1, p. 323). This new measure is its first step toward the protection of minors employed in agriculture. The National Child Labor Committee has long pointed to the beet fields of the sugar beet states as areas which, though remote from great industrial centers, are nevertheless scenes of cruel exploitation of child workers.

THE INDUSTRIALIZATION of Japan looms up as of increasing importance to the rest of the world. The growth of Japanese industry and the less rapid progress of labor legislation in that country are summarized in a report prepared by F. Ayusawa. Ph.D. (Columbia), and just published by the International Labor Office. The rapid increase of population in Japan, unrelieved by large scale emigration, high wages during the last twelve years, and the growth of trade unionism are factors in the situation that this report specially stresses. The Japanese trade union movement, which began only seven years ago, had a membership of 100,000 in 1921; of 235,000 on January 25, 1926. In labor legislation, Japanese industrial workers have achieved a merchant marine code, a mining code, a factory code which eliminates the 12 hour day, a child labor law prohibiting labor for children under 14, "unless all school requirements have been met;" an accident compensation act; and a health insurance act covering maternity cases. The burden of compensation is divided among state, employer and worker; the risk is carried by the state or by an insurance company.

A REPORT on accidents to women and minors, which "points out to employers the special hazards involved in the employment of young people and women in certain kinds of jobs," has just been published by the Bureau of Women in Industry, New York Department of Labor. (Special Bulletin No. 144.) It is an "analysis of accident statistics to women and minors for the year ending June 30, 1925" and also "an intensive study of accidents to minors under 18 in the New York city district, during the year ending June 30, 1924." Of the accidents to minors, 80 per cent occurred in manufacturing, the largest proportion in metal industries. Pointing out that many accidents can be prevented "by attention to housekeeping details such as keeping floors dry and aisles cleared," the report emphasizes the conclusion that "The largest number of accidents . . . can be prevented by attention to details of operation of the machine." Of the 674 minors who received compensation in the New York city district in 1924, 29 or 4.3 per cent were awarded double compensation under the law effective July 1, 1923, which thus penalizes the employer for injuries to children illegally employed. All but two of these double compensation cases were for injuries caused by machinery (see The Survey, June 1, p. 323).

MANY REASONS why textile mill owners in New England continue to talk of "moving South" are made plain in a bulletin published by the Alabama Power Co., on Textile Opportunities in the South. The bulletin boasts, according to the Federated Press, that common labor in Alabama receives from 15 to 25 cents an hour. Textile workers receive from $9.60 in the carding room to $12 spinning for a 61 hour week. "Highly skilled loom fixers get 35 cents an hour and overseers as much as $33 for the same 61 hour week." The bulletin adds, "Mill operators in Alabama have good cause to congratulate themselves on the harmony of feeling which exists between employer and employe. Textile mill labor in Alabama is exclusively open shop. There has never been a strike or other labor disturbance of consequence because the native labor in the textile industry is not subject to those disturbing influences common in sections where the foreign element dominates the industrial field." The bulletin also rejoices that welfare schemes are making contented employes in company towns, with company churches, theaters, restaurants, and with company gymnasiums, clubs, boy and girl scout troops, and schools.

THE LEADING PART that forward-looking employers are taking in the industrial safety movement is again emphasized in a recent issue of Labor and Industry, the bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, which features Safety in the Textile Industry. One of the most recent developments has been the installation of guards on looms, to prevent the injury of workers by flying shuttles. During 1924 there were over 60 injuries to Pennsylvania workers from this cause. The bulletin lists a number of large textile mills now using guards that make such accidents impossible. "All of the present approved shuttle guards have been developed by the textile industry and not by guard manufacturers. This is a credit to the industry in facing the problem of making their mills a safe place to work. Once they were convinced of the necessity of the project, they went ahead and made a good job of it. These shuttle guards are effective, practical and do not interfere with the weaver or his or her production capacity. In fact after they were installed on a few looms in some mills, all weavers wanted them."

TWO MORE PRIMERS on vital phases of modern life, Industrial Relations and Our Political System, have been published by the New York Federation of Progressive Women. (See The Survey, March 15, p. 694.) In a dozen pages each, these simple "catechisms" manage to clarify two vast fields of controversy and misundestanding. Each has a competent bibliography. They should be invaluable to workers' classes, as well as to puzzled individuals to whom they aim to present "some of the important features of our present industrial order, so that the average citizen will be in a better position to judge what should be done about it."

THE FIRST MEETING of the International Association for the Study and Improvement of Human Relations and Conditions in Industry, formed as the result of the Personnel Congress at Flushing in 1925, was held during the summer at Rigi-Scheidegg, Switzerland. Arrangements were made for the holding of a summer school, the first of its kind, in Italy next summer. The general subject will be "The elimination of unnecessary fatigue in industry." The school will be a pooling of the experience of many countries, and an attempt to work out a definite program of procedure on an international scale. In addition to the organization sessions at the Swiss meeting, a general discussion was held on the development of scientific methods in industry and their effect on those taking part. Stress was laid on the part of psychology, biology, physiology, sociology in industry, and the need for their coordination.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATION

Adult Education: Don't Push!

ACCORDING to the prevalent theory a generation ago, life was to be "lived" in adulthood, when not only responsibilities but understanding and enjoyment were at their full. Existence of the individual up to maturity was disciplined anticipation of the full stature of manhood and womanhood. It was logical with such an assumption to take it for granted that education ended with youth and that older folk were somehow belittled if they studied.

Educational theories and practical needs are reversing the principle today. The "best" is not "to be" but is now; and there is no period in life that is to be subordinated and exploited to another. Life is to be lived for itself and its fullest significance all the way.

There has grown up a stubborn skepticism regarding the capacity of the human mind to store up information in years of educational cramming, and, presumably, to pluck these hoarded facts from the appropriate cubby-hole and utilize them at a moment's notice. There are now such convenient mechanical provisions for these needs in indices, dictionaries, encyclopedias, catalogues, etc., that it seems wasteful to try to use the brain which accomplishes the end so poorly for file cabinet purposes. If the individual cannot "learn" all he needs as a youth, he must keep on learning at least to the extent of becoming aware of sources and materials when he is mature. Every competent doctor, lawyer, dentist, and modernist preacher does so. Adult education is naturally and inevitably a result of this growing realization of the uses of information.

Adult education is further a rounding out of the practical work-a-day world with the meanings of history, philosophy, sociology and art. Of the 50,000 students in adult education classes in Great Britain and the 4,500 more in Australia, many carry through a three year course of study to this end. Only very indirectly could this be regarded as vocational training, and yet it does bring about increased personal and vocational efficiency. On the other hand, there is a concept of vocational training as a process that can be transformed from a mere acquisition of skill into a broad, rich educational process. L. P. Jacks, principal of Manchester College, Oxford, expresses this viewpoint when he writes:

> You educate a human being most effectively, not by giving him a culture which he can only make use of in his leisure time but by training him to achieve excellence in his working time. . . . The object is to train him to exercise his vocation as though it were a fine art, to find the road that leads to the most excellent way of fulfilling it, so that the process of his living, this trade, this profession, this handicraft shall become at the same time a process of developing his highest faculties of mind and character.

So far, scientific method has not had any considerable influence on the popular mind, according to Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who says in his recently published annual report for 1925:

> One begins to suspect that the teachers of science themselves may have failed in making effective their science and their scientific method in this sphere of their larger usefulness. . . . The making of a few score of admirable specialists, the training of a few hundred research students and the annual production of a small army of youth with narrow, if minute, information useful in some particular vocation is a sorry substitute for reaching the great mass of the population with the influence and the ideals of scientific inquiry and scientific method.

Through adult education the spirit and method of scientific inquiry ought to touch more closely the lives of all of us. That would mean not mere diffusion of information, but greater clarity, precision and definiteness of thought and action in many murky places—the control of crime, for instance, and the responsibility of public utility corporations and the qualifications of public officials.

MUCH has been said of late of the need of supplying the great mass of workers with wholesome activities for the increased leisure time that shorter hours of labor are providing. More particularly is it necessary to give him the means of controlling intelligently the organization of that leisure for himself. Arthur Pound rightly contended[1] that history, science, art, music give meaning and inspiration to life and, further, that they afford a vocational training and a chance to ride a hobby. The fact is for the many that while work has been specialized, the worker himself is less specialized than formerly. The machine does the technical tricks, and the worker needs more of an "escape" than ever before.[2]

The adjustment of leisure time activities to supplement the demands of labor hours is not merely a question of supplying recreational activities. Recreation seldom means anything without self-discipline; it may mean even an accentuation of the strain of the daily task. The ability of the worker to relax, to lose himself in a social group and play without self-consciousness, is more important than highly organized games and equipment.

THERE are attitudes acquired by persons of all classes that can be dealt with only as the practical helpfulness of sociological and psychological studies are utilized by the individual. From Kiwanis Clubs to labor union meetings can be found a universal tendency to over-rate one's self and one's own crowd, to exaggerate one's virtues and to gloat over the depravity of any who may be different. Professor H. A. Overstreet has warned against the habit of oversimplifying social problems. The cause of evil or injustice is not single, although moralists, one hundred percenters and Marxians are apt to find it easy to think so. It is the task of thinking straight that confronts theorists, a task to be accomplished by some sort of continuing, practical and effective education.

[1] Arthur Pound: The Iron Man in Industry, pp. 207-10.
[2] Paul H. Douglas: American Apprenticeship and Industrial Education, p. 122 ff.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In matters of vital importance, as notably those of the relations of the sexes, conventions and codes are being replaced by controls of an individual or small group nature, involving for any sort of rational conduct more understanding on the part of the individual of the implications of his acts. Psychoanalysis is too lengthy a study, perhaps still too indefinite, to advocate for general adult educational purposes, but some grasp of emotional processes is almost imperative under the circumstances of modern life. The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. are holding joint meetings of boys and girls with the idea in mind of developing habitual controls in conduct through association. Already the inferiority complex has been isolated in groups of workers and education in psychoanalysis advocated to overcome it.

Every change in the structure of the generally accepted ideas of a society makes it more important for persons of every age to readjust themselves. Foreign language groups are almost always separated, the parents from the children, because the culture of the old folks is of the old world, that of the children derived from the new. Differences just as tragic occur when the so-called "new learning" lessens the authority of creed, belief or even political persuasion. The alternatives are: to suffer the conflict between the elders and the youngsters, or to make the adjustment, at least in part, through means that educate adults as well as youths.

IN all sections of the country, adult education has progressed beyond the purely theoretical. Groups of workers are meeting, determining upon their common desires for instruction, selecting teachers and persisting in studies that college students have hesitated to "take." Development of the group or the individual rather than specific achievment in subject matter is the goal. The students seek consciously for that material which will help most in developing socially controlled organization. A more wholesome development is difficult to imagine. If it is protective in part, it is almost ideally so. In that phase of the movement devoted to workers' education there is primary insistence on the part of the workers to free themselves from the injustice and the handicaps under which they feel they are suffering, but here too it is felt that the "work should be carried on in the spirit and by the method of education rather than by a method which seeks to impose dogmas and to teach people to repeat formulas by rote."[1]

Where it is successful, adult education means an adjustment of the individual to the needs of his environment, occupational, social, cultural. The swift development of evening schools, correspondence schools, university extension departments, education work in Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, Jewish centers, and community houses attests the consciousness of need. A particularly interesting phase is the evolution of an institution where adult students may register for a three months' residence course in the humanities. The British Institute for Adult Education has proposed special buildings, called Guild Houses, rather on the plan of people's colleges, for such work. At Henryville, Pennsylvania, the Pocono People's College has recently been organized and has begun its work on just such a program.

The idealism and soundness of the actual developments in adult education are sufficient to dispel doubts as to the wisdom of group autonomy in such matters, even among very young adults. Witness the declaration of principles of the Antwerp Labour Youth League, which states:

(1) The interests of the community rank before those of the individual. (2) An all round development of the individual within the limits set by the rights of the community must be provided for. (3) Simplicity and truth are the keystones to all real civilization.

The essence of adult education is its answer to a personal and social need and its adaptation in subject matter and method of instruction to the peculiar necessities of each group. It has grown from the bottom up; but now it is becoming popular and organizations are beginning to describe their work as adult education wherever the teaching element enters into it. Americanization, workers' education, extension courses, correspondence work and even some missionary campaigns are given the title. It is becoming a name to conjure with and the generosity of philanthropists will probably hasten its development in the future because of its obvious worth. The danger is that the movement will be consciously and too rapidly promoted; that it will become a Movement, and that in true American style we will organize to "push" this good thing. [See The Survey, Jan. 15, p. 493.] In its nature it cannot be pushed, it must grow. Communities probably will be convinced of the value of the new program and the civic and social leaders will form committees to foster it.

Insofar as this fostering serves to furnish competent teachers for groups that have more or less spontaneously expressed a desire for some particular study, it may be helpful. Nevertheless in America there is no agreement as to what adult education is. The desire to teach the other fellow what he ought to know is hardly to be called adult education; yet there is danger that the term will be so used by the religionist more intent on divulging Eternal Truths, or the reformer more bent on "uplifting" the individual and society or the leader with the doctrinaire cure for economic ills more intent on developing "the right attitude" than on giving the other fellow opportunity to discover for himself truths and philosophy and to assume the attitude his temperament and the facts in the case inspire.

Not least is the danger that educators may make surveys, decide on the basis of these what stuff adults need and, under the name of adult education, give it to them.

LEROY E. BOWMAN

AN ELABORATE study was carried out at Yale University during the spring term with the voluntary cooperation of hundreds of undergraduates in filling out a formidable questionnaire, the aim being "to collect factual data of importance to future educational and administrative policies of the university, to secure reliable information about the undergraduate body . . ., to give undergraduates an opportunity, long sought, of expressing themselves on various questions of every day concern to them," and "to ascertain . . . whether need for a permanent university personnel bureau exists." The inquiry covered the students' educational background, factors influencing choice of studies, motives for coming to college and for vocational and curriculum choices, and also the individual's "time budget" during a typical college week. The study was undertaken and carried out by a student committee, and the mass of data was tabulated during the summer. It should form a real contribution to the current discussion of the opinions, needs and desires of the "younger generation."

[1] A. J. Muste: Workers' Education, August, 1925, p. 15.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNDER THE name of industrial mechanics, a new course is being worked out by the Vocational Education Department of the Detroit schools. According to the Detroit Educational Bulletin, the course deals with the following problems: "The relative importance of an industry in the growth of our city. How the raw materials used in the industry are affected by different processes in their manufacture. The organization of plants. How the common tools and machines are operated, given through practical experience in school shops." The course gives its students a vocabulary of technical terms, points out to them the dangers involved, and gives opportunity for actual familiarity with tools, machines and materials in the metal industries, the woodworking industries, the automobile industries, the building industries and electrical construction. "The outstanding reasons for offering these new courses in an academic high school is to meet the increasing demand for industrial information as a supplementary education in a large number of professional, commercial and industrial callings, such as law, engineering, salesmanship, office positions in manufacturing plants, drafting and the like. Greater efficiency in these callings is attained by a knowledge of tools, materials, operations and the principles underlying production."

A GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL, made possible by a gift of $1,385,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, is to be established at the University of Chicago. "The new school will emphasize the broad principles of library work and its relation to society," the university announces in a recent bulletin, "and opportunities for study and research leading to advanced degrees will be offered to library students." The school will supervise research in library problems, and will utilize the facilities of the American Library Association, which has headquarters in Chicago, and also the various types of libraries represented in the city, including the John Crerar, Newberry, the libraries of the Field Museum, the Art Institute and the Chicago Historical Society, the American Medical Association and many special professional and trade libraries.

DIAGNOSTIC and remedial work in education is the purpose of the Bureau of Research in its survey of the public schools of Portland, Oregon. Special rooms for backward children and opportunity rooms in which failing pupils are given "remedial treatment" by special teachers are part of an extensive program which was put into effect last spring. The Spencer Diagnostic Tests in arithmetic and the Franseen Diagnostic Test in language were used to discover the individual weaknesses of the children, and special work planned by the teachers to fit the particular needs of each child was remarkably successful as proved by a repetition of the tests after two months. The Bureau also established a clinic which met every Friday for the study of special cases. The staff was composed of physicians, dentists, psychologists, nurses, visiting teachers, social workers and members of the Department of Research. A number of cases were taken each week, examinations made, and a program outlined for each child.

THREE educational experiments for the coming year are announced by Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut: a freshman week immediately prior to the opening of the colloge year, which has been successful in a number of large western colleges and universities for several years; the abolition of three hour examinations in mid-year, and permissive freedom for undergraduate work in the two upper-class years. Two years ago, Trinity inaugurated the faculty advisor system, psychological tests as entrance examinations, and, last fall, a "college student's reading course." Commenting on the announcement of the further educational experimentation, the Cornell Sun, a student publication, observes, "The plan permitting individual work by selected individuals has been in effect to some extent at Cornell through informal study. . . . It must be taken as a small part of a host of other courses with their limited cuts, abundant assignments and didactic lecturers. Informal study certainly has not effected any very marked reform in Cornell's system of instruction. Its ungodly mixture with an otherwise ironbound curriculum makes it less efficacious than it would be in a sympathetic environment. Trinity will probably find informal study, as Cornell has found it, a bit of progress that incites a feeling for more."

BADLY PLACED WINDOWS or the constant use of artificial lights in schoolrooms means dulled young minds and irritated nerves, according to the report of a government study, recently published by the Eye Sight Conservation Council of America. The report points out that "Whenever, by reason of faulty illumination, extra effort is required of the ocular muscles . . . fatigue is soon produced, and the intellectual development of the child is hampered."

New Pamphlets

AMERICAN EDUCATION, *by William F. Russell. Reading With a Purpose Series. American Library Association, Chicago. Price, cloth 50 cents; paper 35 cents.*

A course of reading that includes seven books "for the general reader who is interested in the trend of American education," with an introduction to the subject, and suggestions as to how and why to read each book.

ESSENTIAL FACTS IN REGARD TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, THE WORLD COURT AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION. SUGGESTED OUTLINE FOR TEACHING THE WORLD COURT. *The League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, 6 East 39th Street, New York.*

Two competent little manuals for the assistance of high-school teachers who wish to give their classes the facts about the most successful experiments in internationalism, and for the guidance of the "general reader" seeking a firm path through morasses of propaganda.

WHAT IS POCONO LIKE? *by C. A. Graham. The Adult Education Association, Inc., Henryville, Pa.*

A well written and discriminating description of an interesting experiment in adult education.

FREE SPEECH 1925-1926. *American Civil Liberties Union, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York.*

An authoritative record of violations of civil rights in these United States during the past year, including data on lynchings, mob violence, race discrimination, free speech gags and restrictions on academic freedom, emphasizing the shift of "efforts to impose majority dogmas by law and intimidation from the industrial arena to the field of education."

THE GREEK EMIGRANT AND HIS READING, *by Alison B. Alessios. American Library Association, Chicago. Price 50 cents.*

A discussion of the modern Greek, his racial background, recent history, literature and reading tastes, with a list of books suggested for purchase by libraries that wish to serve Greek emigrants.

EDUCATING WOMEN AND MOTHERS OF FOREIGN BIRTH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. *The Council on Immigrant Education, 280 Madison Avenue, New York.*

The plan and scope of New York's work along this line, with numerous suggestions adaptable to other communities that are attempting to solve this problem.

THE LITERARY INSTITUTES OF LONDON: A PHASE IN ADULT EDUCATION. *Privileges of Citizenship Series No. 26. London County Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.I.*

The history, plan and progress of the famous London County Council Literary Evening Institutes—a successful experiment in adult education that should be known in every American community which attempts to use public funds to give its citizens education "in a sense of the finer values of life."

Requests or orders for these pamphlets should be addressed to the organizations which publish them.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Function of Philosophy in Experience

The ten bits of comment on John Dewey's masterpiece, Experience and Nature, of which this is the last, will presently appear in expanded form in a book now germinating on Professor Hart's desk—a book which tentatively bears the happy title of Inside Experience

LIFE is involved in many involutions and evolutions; it is endlessly interwoven with experiences, and intimations of experiences, and denials of experiences and interpretations of experiences and reconstructions of experiences. The intellectual life itself is like a tree that grows from a tiny seed or cutting. It starts out bravely straight; but it soon begins to exfoliate and send out branches, and divide its energies and even its allegiances, so that, although one central branch or stem may keep ever going upward, other branches, no less important, tend to turn outward, and downward toward the earth again.

Life does not stand still. Experience, at least in this modern world, disintegrates endlessly and reintegrates not at all certainly. And so we ask for guidance—and are solicited by every sort of will-o-the-wisp. We are driven to seek direction—and the weather vane responds to every vagrant wind that blows. We want a philosophy even when we deny that we want one: the denial is itself an assertion of our need.

What shall such a philosophy be? Philosophers formerly felt it to be their duty to pass judgment upon life and the world as a whole. But wholesale praise and condemnation is known no more; it is not relevant to our problems today. Our philosophy must envisage and interpret our own problems, of our own age, in a dialectic we can understand. Philosophers once said, rather proudly, "Philosophy bakes no bread but it does give us God, Freedom, and Immortality." But we may rather confidently assume that no real philosophy, at least in our western world, would take the responsibility of repeating that assertion today.

For philosophy today has abdicated its responsibility for *giving* the world any finalities. Life is not the *creation* of reflection or philosophy or the intellect. It wells up from unexplored deeps—and no one knows "the sea where it goes."

BUT philosophy can help us find freedom: not freedom *from* life, (though there are plenty of philosophies of escape) but freedom in the midst of life; freedom as an *achievement* out of and by means of the experiences of life; not freedom *from* the mechanisms that science has constructed as the means by which we live; but freedom through the *mastery* and control of those mechanisms and of science itself. Science represents the intellect at work in experience; and, roughly speaking science bears the same relation to the whole of "reality" that the intellectual element bears to the whole of experience.

Life is larger than science. And so when science is confronted with the multiplicities of modern life it grows first enthusiastic in contemplation of this exuberance of nature; then cautious and selective; then dogmatic and arbitrary; then theological and dictatorial, ending with "schemes of control." Religion, likewise, picks and chooses its own favorites among experiences. Art selects its bits of fantasy, or retires to its own gnawings upon itself.

Is a sense of the wholeness of life, then, impossible? Shall philosophy likewise retreat into invidious isolations? Or shall it ignore these variations within experience and try to crowd all things into an identical whole? How shall we get the wholeness the mind must have if it is to work freely and effectively without ending in that dogmatic identity which was the defeat of medievalism, which is the desire of all dogmatic and weary minds, and which is the bane and destruction of much of our contemporary living? This is the modern problem of philosophy.

Philosophy to be real today needs to be both realistic in its dealing with facts, and idealistic in dealing with the relationships of those facts to one another—knowing full well that the *whole* is *not yet present*, that any single fact seen today is necessarily seen in distortion save by such use of the imagination as will give all relevant facts place in the whole of experience and nature as far as these have achieved wholeness and integrity.

HENCE, philosophy is a method, more than anything else today. It is not "scientific" method in the narrower sense of that word. It is scientific in the most accurate sense, namely, that it has to do with the wholeness of experience, and with the significance of the parts in the light of that wholeness—even in the light of a wholeness that is itself incomplete. Such philosophy will not pass judgment upon "the nature of things" from this narrower view of a part of things, or from the standpoint of some special aspect of mind, like intellect. Intellect itself, though it is the tool of philosophy, will arrogate to itself no privileges not warranted by experience.

The modern philosopher will recognize that he is himself a human part of life. Always his knowledge is subject to the limitations of his interpretative disinterestedness. Arrogant intellect can play him false as well as another. Philosophy cannot be, therefore, a system of ultimate truths or ultimate reality. Philosophy *can* be the courage to undertake the lasting task of living and creating a livable world. It *can* be the will to carry through that task, and the expanding intelligence that can integrate and dramatize that expanding task from age to age and out of the chaos of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

immediate experience organize the tentative cosmos of a good world.

And so, since experience can never be complete; since there is no possible way of determining what this incompleteness of experience will reveal; since always something will be lacking—as the intimations of possible new experiences show—philosophy can never again be a finished system purporting to include within its reaches the totality of the world and the answer to all our questions.

Philosophy today is and must be a method of dealing with experience—an inclusive intellectual method, which will have respect for all phases of experience, immediate, mediate, and intimated; which will be bullied by no type of experience, or dominated by no fragment of experience; which will attempt to discover the meanings and bearings and relationships of all aspects of experience; and which will be especially careful not to permit the processes of reflection, excogitation and deliberation to deform or disintegrate or distort those experiences which are immediate, which have the reality of their own occurrence, and no defense but their reality.

JOSEPH K. HART

EXPERIENCE AND NATURE, *by John Dewey. Open Court Publishing Co. 443 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

Social Practice

HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN PRISONS, 1926. *National Society of Penal Information, Inc. Putnam. 623 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

CLIFFORD HANSON, twenty-one, and with the record of an "habitual criminal," stuck-up a delicatessen dealer in New York on August 7 for $51. On August 20 he was sentenced to spend the rest of his natural life in Sing Sing Prison. Several million people learned that much about Clifford Hanson in the morning papers. Few of them knew or cared what happened to him afterward. Few of them could have known, with any degree of accuracy, until the National Society of Penal Information began publishing its handbooks on prisons, of which this is the second. The prisons of thirty-five states have been inspected and the essential institutional facts are here set forth, without prejudice, the good with the bad, for the information of any reader who suspects human values behind the headlines. A third volume, to be published three years hence, will also include the southern prisons which have not yet been reached in this investigation. It is an invaluable reference work for students of penology—among whom, one fervently hopes, may be numbered more and more of the gentlemen, official and otherwise, who now rush into press and statute-books with "cures" for the "crime wave."

Community Affairs

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM, *by Edith Abbott. University of Chicago Press. 881 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MUCH NONSENSE is being written about the motives that draw people from the Old World to the New, about changes in the strata of population from which migrants are recruited and about the relative ability of different races and nationalities to adapt themselves to a new environment. Miss Abbott, therefore, performs a service of practical utility in bringing before us in original documents a detailed picture of American immigration in its earlier stages. The new collection covers the period from the middle of the eighteenth century to the Immigration Act of 1882. It deals with causes and conditions, with economic, political and social aspects, with the problems encountered at different stages and the changes in public opinion. The material is arranged and captioned in a way that facilitates easy access to any particular phase upon which information may be sought; and that information will be found to be, in every case, significant and, often, in terms of first-hand experience. B. L.

POPULATION PROBLEMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, *edited by Louis I. Dublin. Houghton Mifflin (for Pollak Foundation). 318 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THAT FORTUITOUS concatenation which is the United States is beginning to think of itself as a biological organism, and to be correspondingly concerned over the organic processes of population change. In some quarters concern of this sort has broken out like a rash. Here a group of articles growing out of the deliberations of the American Statistical Association present the problem of population, from many angles, with clarity and authority. Mr. Dublin is not afraid of the "lower classes," and his colleagues exhibit similar common sense. The forecasting which these statisticians allow themselves, limited though it be, is big with fascinating implications.

PORTO RICO, *by Knowlton Mixer. Macmillan. 329 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AS ONE glances at the jacket this classes itself with the run of travel-description books from which one has learned to expect nothing but guide-book stuff, with a few "native customs" and anecdotes thrown in. But when one recalls that Mr. Mixer was for some months executive secretary of the Red Cross chapter in Porto Rico it is not so surprising to find four chapters given up to a serious review of economic and social conditions. These chapters, though they smack of compilation rather than first-hand investigation and inquiry, raise questions enough to puzzle our social engineers for years to come, with the question of overpopulation always at the bottom of the Island's difficulties.

THE MIND OF THE NEGRO AS REFLECTED IN LETTERS WRITTEN DURING THE CRISIS 1800-1860. *Edited by Carter G. Woodson. Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. 672 pp. Price $5.25 postpaid of the Survey.*

THIS BULKY volume may at first seem unnecessary or of purely specialist interest. But you only need to dip at random in a dozen places to recognize its significance and warm human interest. There are complaints that America is already forgetting the experience of war. How much more true is it that America is forgetting the experience of slavery. In these letters we see reflected the sensations of a mighty struggle that will undoubtedly have to be fought over again in the future unless its memory is kept alive. Mr. Woodson has produced a source book in which everyone should be soaked who attempts to teach American history. He has, moreover, produced a book that should help to incite the imagination and will of those religious and reform circles in America that tend to look the other way when mention is made of the anti-slavery struggles today in other parts of the world. B. L.

PEGASUS OR PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORTATION, *by Colonel J. F. C. Fuller. Dutton. 87 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

COLONEL FULLER tells with enthusiasm the colorful story of the evolution of transportation, from the barefoot hunter of the Stone Age to the man of today who "rushes over the surface of the earth, surges through the waves and roars through the air." The writer sees "roadless vehicles" as the next stage, especially for opening new territory. Like others of the Today and Tomorow Series, this little book is fresh, vigorous, stimulating and beautifully written.

MUNICIPAL EFFICIENCY, *by Shewaram N. Pherwani. Hyderabad: Blavatsky Press. 374 pp.*

IT MAKES an American very humble to see our American prophets of efficiency, so widely disregarded in their own native land, quoted with such evident faith in the power of their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

technique to bring order and civic progress into the age-old cities of India. But there are evidences that the civic leader's problems there are not fundamentally different from those here: "If the adult citizen is torpid though I don't admit he is, may we not catch him when he is young, in the plastic period of his schooling?"

THE FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT SYSTEM, *by Claude L. Benner, with the aid of the council and staff of the Institute of Economics. Macmillan. 375 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

"AN ANALYSIS of the intermediate credit needs of agriculture, and an appraisal of the institutions granting this credit."

FORESTRY ALMANAC, *Semicentennial Edition. American Tree Association, Washington. 348 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SECOND compilation of information about forests, foresters, and forestry agencies in the United States, with a brief resume of foreign conditions.

ELECTION VS. APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES, *compiled by Lamar T. Beman. (Reference Shelf IV:2). H. W. Wilson Co. 171 pp. Price 90 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

OUTLAWING THE PISTOL, *compiled by Lamar T. Beman. (Reference Shelf III:10). H. W. Wilson Co. 77 pp. Price 90 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

THE THREAT OF LEISURE, *by George Barton Cutten. Yale University Press. 166 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Industry

THE SOCIAL CONTROL OF BUSINESS, *by John Maurice Clark. Univ. of Chicago Press. 483 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS, THE LATEST volume in the comprehensive series of texts for the use of graduate schools of business administration, edited by L. C. Marshall, is an exposition of modern business as "essentially an affair of community interest," and hence subject to various types of social regulation and control. Professor Clark is dubious about public ownership, but unperturbed by the shouts of those who warn the government to lay no profane hand on "natural economic law." "Individualism, as it operates at present," he writes, "is the greatest violator of the supposed natural law that prices tend to be set at the point which will make supply and demand equal." After reaching a moderate concluding section, he goes on with a chapter called If I Were Dictator in which he sets forth a plan for putting into effect the good old syndicalist notion that representative bodies chosen on an industrial rather than a territorial basis could accomplish vastly more in the way of "industrial statesmanship" than present political institutions.

ARBEID IN AMERIKA, *by Marius G. Levenbach. Elsevier Publishing Co., Amsterdam. 196 pp.*

IT IS DELIGHTFUL to read in the picturesque Dutch language about social movements in America. Detroit and Cleveland are described, for example, as *tot gigantenafmetingen uitgegroeide fabrieksdorpen;* and bolshevism is said to play with us the part of *vogelverschrikker!* Mr. Levenbach, in his fresh and vivid style, gives a comprehensive and well observed picture of social movements in the United States. He deals with different aspects of employer-employe relations, the newer and the older trade unionism, with immigration and race problems—as seen from the vantage point of the social settlement, with politics in relation to social issues, and with other related topics. He does not, as foreign students so often do, stress the merely bizarre in American social conditions but gives his countrymen and others who can read their language a pretty telling account of the movements among us that are really significant. B. L.

INVESTIGATION OF BUSINESS PROBLEMS, *by J. Eigelberner. A. W. Shaw Co. 335 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS MINUTELY detailed handbook, prepared by a consulting industrial engineer for training new men in his own organization, would seem to make it possible for the earnest reader to conduct a highly scientific investigation into almost anything.

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES AND PROBLEMS, *by Lionel D. Edie. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 855 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS "INTRODUCTION to economics," written both for students and general readers, is overloaded with "fundamental principles" of economic theory, even to following slavishly the classic divisions of the subject which are at best arbitrary and hence almost meaningless categories. The author's treatment of employer-employe relations, however, and his section on Economic Control are a long step beyond the orthodox college textbook of economics.

GOVERNMENTAL METHODS OF ADJUSTING LABOR DISPUTES, *by Ting Tsz Ko, Ph.D., Columbia University. 219 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS AMERICAN-trained economist has no panacea to offer for the solution of the labor problem. But his analysis and description of the eleven different governmental systems for adjusting industrial controverises which he found in operation in North America and Australasia gain clarity and precision through the detachment made possible by his Eastern background and tradition.

THE COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, *National Industrial Conference Board. 233 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES, *National Industrial Conference Board. 153 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE STUDY OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN AMERICA, *by George Gorham Groat. Second edition. Macmillan. 532 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Education and Social Theory

MAKERS OF FREEDOM, *by Kirby Page and Sherwood Eddy. Doran. 309 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

GARRISON, BOOKER Washington, Francis of Assisi, Luther, Wesley, Kier Hardie, Susan B. Anthony and Woodrow Wilson are presented, rather stodgily, as "pioneers in world progress," and the authors join in crowding into seventy-odd pages their own picture of The Present Struggle for Freedom.

SOCIAL ARITHMETIC, *by Frank M. McMurry and C. Beverley Benson. 2 vols. Macmillan. 345, 330 pp. Price 88, 96 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

A PHOBIA for arithmetic has so long been one of our most fashionable neuroses that it is startling to discover from these closely packed textbooks how much facility the young of today are by way of acquiring in the handling not only of rudimentary technics like keeping a check-book but of really tricky ones like death-rates and "problems of the house-owner." A child who has worked out at school the average yearly wage of bituminous miners ought to be accessible to all sorts of socially valuable facts which we adults are too thick-witted to grasp and act upon.

RELIGION AND THE RISE OF CAPITALISM, *by R. H. Tawney. Harcourt, Brace & Co. 377 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WE HAVE come to accept a sharp division between "the spiritual life" and "the practical life," to regard them as two opposites which cannot be reconciled. This "secularization of political theory" Professor Tawney describes as "the most momentous of the intellectual changes which ushered in the modern world." "By the end of the seventeenth century the secular state, separate from the Churches which are subordinate to it, has emerged from the theory which had regarded both as dual aspects of a single society. The former pays a shadowy deference to religion; the latter do not meddle with the external fabric of the political and social system which is the concern of the former." Then followed the losing battle of organized Christianity armed only with an ethical and legal code deriving from the simple needs of village trade, to impress the Golden Rule upon increasingly complex national organizations devised for "the preservation of property." Religion was further handicapped by the necessity of obtaining from "practical" men the money it needed to carry on its own affairs. Professor Tawney holds himself rigidly to his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

role of social historian, essaying no flights of prophesy. He contents himself with making us see with bitter clarity that religious and ethical ideals do not control human behavior, but that they are the result of economic, industrial and political change. "Circumstances alter from age to age, and the practical interpretation of moral principles must alter with them. . . . But the quality of modern societies which is most sharply opposed to the teaching ascribed to the Founder of the Christian Faith lies deeper than the exceptional failures and the abnormal follies against which criticism is most commonly directed. It consists in the assumption, accepted by most reformers with hardly less *naïveté* than by the defenders of the established order, that the attainment of material riches is the supreme object of human endeavor and the final criterion of human success." Whether a "secularized state" can or should evolve a code of ethics based on principles of Christian faith, hope and charity; whether the Christian philosophy could be re-stated in terms intelligible to a "machine age"—these are questions which Professor Tawney does not attempt to answer.

B. A.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THOUGHT, *by Harry L. Hollingworth. D. Appleton & Co. 329 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A FRIEND, who has never written a book and is thus free to say what he thinks, always asks of a new book, *"Why* was it written?" The present answer is easy: To slap the behaviorists on one cheek and the Freudians on the other. And, then, Mrs. Hollingworth has just written a book. The higher thought processes have always been one of the weakest chapters in psychology. But the author has not lived up to the promise of his earlier work in getting away from the laboratory in writing this, which is probably the most interesting reading of any book on the topic. A compromise associationism in the form of redintergration gives backbone to his interpretation.

DONALD A. LAIRD

EVOLUTION AND CREATION, *by Sir Oliver Lodge. Doran. 160 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SIR OLIVER seeks to reconcile the scientific and religious points of view. But in doing so he presents cosmic processes as timeless and cyclical, but moral evolution as linear and teleological, and one smells an unresolved dilemma. Incidentally he offers a generous but not quite convincing apology for the anti-evolutionists of the South.

CHILDREN'S READING, *by Lewis M. Terman and Margaret Lima. D. Appleton & Company, New York. 363 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A GENERAL section with chapters on The Reading Habit, The Development of Reading Interests, Sex Differences in Reading Interest, The Desirable Book and the like; a lengthy Guide to Children's Reading, arranged by subject and by grade; and indexes of authors, titles, and publishers comprise a useful volume of reference for teachers and parents. It is to be hoped that in subsequent editions the omission of some of the more notable modern favorites—such as Lucy Sprague Mitchell's Here and Now Stories; Dorothy Canfield's Made-to-Order Stories, and Hugh Lofting's Doctor Doolittle series, will be rectified.

International Affairs

VENTURES IN INTER-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP, *by Samuel Guy Inman. Missionary Education Movement. 144 pp. Price 50 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

THE PREVAILING picture of the missionary, particularly as sketched in certain modern plays, may suffer somewhat from this small volume. For it does not portray any paternalistic propagandizing of helpless heathen. Instead, the author does discuss one real venture in inter-American friendship. In the spring of 1925, fifty North-Americans, Protestant missionary administrators for the most part, set sail for Montevideo. They went to attend a "Congress on Christian Work in South America," a congress in which they formed the minority group; two-thirds of the delegates were residents of the southern continent. They went—oh, unchristian thought! —to receive as well as give. They hoped to share experiences with the Americans of the South. In this they were not disappointed. Leading intellectuals—Paltasar Prum, ex-president of Uruguay, Gabriela Mistral, the Chilean poetess, Ernesto Nelson, Erasmo Praga, Monzó and others—opened to them hearts and minds. In substance they said this: "People today look at Pan-Americanism with suspicion. It is a depreciated term. It has lost any spiritual significance it may have had and has come to signify only commercial relations. They alone are insufficient for the maintenance of Inter-American friendship and understanding. So we call on your universities, your great foundations in social sciences, your leaders in moral and spiritual movements, to stretch out their hands also." Given the light of this attitude, Protestant missionary endeavors in Latin America may glimpse the opportunity of a new significance. This study volume offers such a suggestion.

CHARLES A. THOMSON

The following notes were prepared by members of the staff of the Foreign Policy Association

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL, *by Sir Philip Dawson. Macmillan. 276 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A TECHNICAL work which describes in some detail the development of German industry and trade since the war. The author devotes considerable space to the inflation period. His statistics seem of somewhat doubtful value, however, since for the most part he does not give the sources of his information. And his emphasis on the greatly decreased output of German workers since the war as one of the chief reasons for German default in the payment of reparations before the Dawes Plan was put into effect is certainly open to question. In general the book gives an impression of containing a good many pseudo-scientific statements of perhaps doubtful authenticity.

PAN-EUROPE, *by Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi. Foreword by Nicholas Murray Butler. Knopf. 215 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS IS A translation of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's *Pan Europa* which was published in German in Vienna in 1923. In it the author outlines his scheme for an organization of a European entity—the United States of Europe—based on a consolidation of the European States into a political-economic federation based in turn upon equality and peace. His thesis is that this is the only way in which Europe can maintain political, cultural and economic peace in the world. The British Empire and Soviet Russia are to be excluded from Pan-Europa on the ground that they are in themselves federations. Count Coudenhove's world is divided neatly into more or less regional combinations of states: (1) Pan-Europa (2) The British Empire (3) Russia (4) The Eastern Asiatic (5) Pan-America.

THE RACIAL CONFLICT IN TRANSYLVANIA, *by John M. Cabot. Beacon Press. 206 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE BOOK is described by its author as a discussion of the conflicting claims of Rumania and Hungary to Transylvania, the Banat and the eastern section of the Hungarian plain. It compares the present condition of these territories under Rumanian rule with their former state under Hungarian domination. To this highly controversial subject the author has contributed a certain amount of historical material, presented in useful form, combined with a number of deductions and personal judgments which are at least provocative of reflection.

SOVIET UNION YEAR-BOOK 1926. *Compiled and edited by Louis Segal and A. A. Santalov. Allen and Unwin, London. 511 pp.*

THIS IS a revised and expanded edition of the Soviet Union Year-Book for 1925. In addition to the very valuable and well-arranged data contained in the 1925 publication, this volume gives much new material relating to concessions and the Soviet legal system. The original matter has been brought up to date as well. It should therefore be of even greater value than its predecessor,

(*Continued on page* 650)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SOCIAL WORK SHOP

Can Social Work Afford Cheap Offices?

This is the first of a series of articles on Social Work Inefficiencies by Robert W. Kelso, Executive Secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, and a former president of the National Conference of Social Work. Mr. Kelso's second article, to appear in the October 15 issue, will discuss Item No. 5 in his list of inefficiencies—"the chronic failure to take advantage of business opportunities in the purchase of supplies."

THE high road of social work, like the primrose way, is paved with good intent. It is astonishing, in view of the lack of supervision and the low degree of public understanding of this field, that there appears to be so little intentional wrong doing. Whether this be due to the preponderance of women in social work or to the scarcity of men, there is no present way of telling. The fact remains that social workers are by and large a clean hearted, conscientious group.

How about their efficiency? It is the purpose of this article, and of one or two to follow it, to set forth some of the apparent inefficiencies of present day social work and to analyze, if practicable, the causes which produce these lapses from full attainment.

From what inefficiencies in particular does social work suffer? The following eight, at least, are worthy of special mention:

1. The expenditure of excessive sums in the collection of donations.
2. Neglect of new possibilities for economy and efficiency in terms of human values whereby old methods are clung to out of habit and no one as a matter of course calls up those old methods for review every so often to see whether they are not out of date.
3. The continued use of inappropriate office quarters, either too costly and elaborate, or more frequently too meager and inadequate in space, lighting, air and arrangement of units.
4. Excessive turnover in employment with a consequently large body of green help, due to failure to study the salary problem and pay salaries commensurate with the task performed.
5. Chronic failure to take advantage of business opportunities in the purchase of supplies, to which the size and influence of the society should entitle it. It is probable that over 10 per cent of all the millions spent by American social agencies could be saved without reducing the quantity or the quality of the supplies purchased if expert buying were insisted upon by the directors.
6. Investments not as keenly watched as personal trust investments are, whereby unwarrantably low interest is frequently received.
7. Improvident undertakings entered upon without thoroughgoing budgetary planning, trusting to the giver to provide.
8. A chronic tendency to center attention exclusively upon case problems as they arise each day, to the neglect of any sort of stock taking or inventory of the human values at which the society really aims. Such stock taking is to be made in surveys of results; follow-up of discharged cases; studies of records.

Laying aside for the moment items one and two, item number three offers much food for thought at a time of year when social workers are returning from vacations to plunge into a year of activity which should be unhampered by needless physical handicaps.

Among the major inefficiencies of organized charitable endeavor is an obvious frailty, due to a deep seated cause. This is the notoriously inadequate housing in which such work is usually carried on. Social agencies today are housed mostly in old dwellings, in less desirable streets even when the work in hand has not called them there. Their workers are crowded into space too small to afford sufficient air, poorly lighted and inconvenient in floor layout. The interests of the individual business man could not afford these handicaps. In truth the social interests of the whole people can afford them still less.

The poor housing of social agencies is so well known as to require little either of proof or of illustration. In any city in the United States a stroll among the offices of the leading social agencies will show a condition which could not by any means pass muster with an efficiency engineer. One of the commonest evils is overcrowding. The work grows but the shell is not expanded; so that typewriters clatter away within a foot or two of the chairs in which the executive must carry on his conferences. Files are crowded into every corner, and soon become so overburdened that the filing system itself is stingily classified and partakes more of storage than of available record. In one suite of offices in an eastern city a layout of approximately 2,000 square feet for 25 persons, with six good windows, in 1910, was housing 50 persons in 1920. Commodious visitors' desks had given way to small tables. Comfortable chairs had in the transformation pulled in their feet and sat up prim like rabbits at attention. Files were in double tiers with a step ladder. Yet the agency did not move. It saved much rental but it lost daily in efficiency. The staff literally crawled over itself like pups in a basket!

Another difficulty, closely akin to overcrowding, is bad air and poor lighting. So far as the writer knows there have been no comprehensive studies made into the amount of time taken out because of sickness in the staff of social agencies in any city. Such a study made in comparison with corresponding conditions in efficient business offices would show, in all probability, an appreciable effect of cramped and unhealthful "charity" office quarters.

AS to the causes of this well known phase of inefficiency, it is not that the agencies are too poor to house themselves adequately. A society that can operate at all is able to rent or to own adequate office quarters. And it is not that the benevolent public will not tolerate good offices; though this reason is sometimes advanced. It may be that there is a type of mind peculiarly adapted to social work and that this type is not especially strong on office efficiency; but this has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

never been proved, either as to the existence of the type or as to its limitations. When one looks over the lot and then compares them with the staff of a standard business or professional office, he notices that they are not apt to travel with such dead reckoning across the floor or with such a get-it-or-die demeanor. Things do not hum in quite the same way, even though the social worker on the job is at it long hours and need concede nothing to other professional workers in the matter of energy expended. The difference is due more likely to the lack of drive—the "fear of God" as the overpowering business man would put it, meaning, of course, the dread of the boss.

The major causes of poor office quarters are two; first, the absorbed attention of executives to the human problem side of their work and their relative inattention to the mechanics of their organization; and second, the negligence and sometimes the false idea of economy on the part of the managers. Directors do not like to be criticised. The public might not like a real business office for their agency. Better play safe. And then poverty in appearance argues humility of spirit and the need of donations. So the director makes the sacrifice by taking it out of the hide of his employes.

The present movement, arising out of federation, to house non-institutional agencies jointly in single well arranged office buildings, is probably the most hopeful factor in the near future for calling attention to the gross inefficiencies of our social work offices. The immediate need is for an awakening to the fact that trust money is being wasted through inadequate equipment for the doing of social work, and a series of examinations made by efficiency engineers into present conditions. Where the operating outlays for social work in an American city run up into the millions, as they do in all our populous centers, it is high time the public in general and the social executive in particular gave special attention to the administrative machinery through which these trust monies are expended.

Whether poor housing is a discouragement to social workers is not yet proved. Perhaps it is, since this occupation must compete with many others in seeking out the right people to carry it on. A much greater threat to competence, however, is the low pay. In common parlance these people are "doing charity" and why should anyone doing a charity job get paid for it? After arguing the thing out a bit, the average individual may agree in the case of social workers as he has long ago agreed in the case of the ministry, that the worker should have his "living." It does not seem to have occurred to the reasoner that this same worker is entitled to some reward in addition. As a consequence social workers receive less pay than public school teachers and both can still look forward to a dependent old age. And because a woman can be secured for less money than a man, the practice is to employ women wherever practicable, and to take the second rate man. Social work is increasing so rapidly in volume that there is an apparent increase in the number of young men who enter it. But relative to other professions it will probably prove to be the fact that the ablest young men steer clear of this field and that only the disappointed and the outdistanced in other occupations are likely to come into it at a later stage.

THE turnover in employment in social work is excessive. The result is a large body of green help. And because poor pay is the greatest factor in this condition, the clerical help is almost equally affected.

In a recent analysis made by the American Association of Social Workers among Chicago agencies, 27 per cent of the social workers employed by 93 societies left their jobs in a single year. Ten per cent of those leaving, did so to be married. The remainder left for reasons connected with the work itself; and 14 per cent are known to have gone to other occupations. This study also found that to replace the total of 286 workers who left their jobs, the agency executives interviewed 1,287 prospects and employed 319 persons. There was a further estimate of over $300 in hard cash as the average outlay by the Society for breaking the new worker in to an acceptable degree of competence.

There is no reason to think that Chicago conditions differ from the rest of the country; and while the data there secured is too meager for a full statement of causes it is a recognized fact that the pay is the major factor in turnover problems.

Social work as a civic enterprise is in its infancy. Disturbing as it may seem, social work is the business of the community, not of a clan, a church, or other faction within it. The movement of the times is essentially a transference of the auspices of social work from the old matrix to the new. Meantime the vision of the new civic profession is dawning more and more upon the student in the days of his imaginative thinking and before the struggle of a hard world flattens him out. New recruits, better grounded in native intelligence and in school training are coming in increasing numbers. The discard from other fields senses more and more competition here and tends in ever increasing numbers to turn away again. The social work field is ceasing to be a Mecca for the penny-a-liner, the offcast of business and the failure at pedagogy, the ministry or other of the learned professions.

If this view of present day trends is sound, the problem of low pay for the social worker is likely to secure early attention. A task so well worth while, and requiring such a high degree of skill and native ability cannot long remain outdistanced in bidding for talent because of the old "charity complex."

ROBERT W. KELSO

A Mid-Year Publicity Contest

AN effective publicity contest was recently conducted by the Richmond, Virginia, Community Fund. At the request of the Fund, John Stewart Bryan, a prominent citizen, offered a silver pitcher and goblet for the best publicity secured for a Community Fund agency during the period of one month. The contest was sponsored by the Richmond Advertising Club and was known as the Bryan Award Publicity Contest. The contest was open to everybody. Advertising men and women, short story writers, reporters, and others entered the contest. Entries were secured through stories in the newspapers, talks before luncheon clubs and other organizations.

Each candidate was required to submit a story of from 500 to 750 words, built around the Community Fund from information supplied by the Fund office. This preliminary article insured control over the type of person entering the contest and supplied him with a proper background for the agency he would promote during the contest. It provided a guarantee of the contestants' interest. The best story submitted was published in the newspapers and the writers of the three best stories were given newspaper mention.

Eighteen men and women were selected as acceptable contestants and were guests of the Advertising Club at a luncheon where they were assigned an agency or a group of small agencies to promote during the contest. The civic and service value of the work they were about to enter was impressed on them. Much emphasis was placed on the importance of informing the public of social conditions in Richmond and the ways these conditions were being dealt with by social agencies supported by the Fund.

The rules provided that the silver trophy would be awarded to the contestant whom the members of the Bryan Award committee decided had performed the best service in acquainting the public with social conditions; the work of the agency assigned the contestant; and the work of the Community Fund.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Only publicity mentioning the Community Fund was to be credited and only publicity exhibited to the committee. Visual or oral publicity had to be brought to the attention of one or more members of the committee. The contest began May 12 at noon and closed June 15 at midnight.

Originality, resourcefulness, diversity of publicity media used and quantity of material were taken into consideration by the judges. Contestants were prohibited from spending money for publicity and all publicity had to be submitted to the executive officer of the agency represented.

Competition to discover unusual methods of exploiting the agencies was keen. An effective "stunt" was originated by the contestant representing the Y.M.C.A. He first addressed meetings of the trustees and the membership of the organization on the value of the Community Fund to the "Y." He then organized a "Booster Club" containing 700 boys from the Boys' Department. Badges inscribed, "I am a booster for the Y.M.C.A., a Community Fund Agency," were furnished each boy in the club. For every fifty people the boy told what the "Y" meant to him and how its work was made possible through the Community Fund, he received a ticket donated by one of the moving picture houses. The boys were required to secure the signature of each person to whom they told their story and in their enthusiasm they invaded offices, homes, street cars, and stopped persons on the street.

Booster Clubs were organized by two other Fund organizations. The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts spoke in theaters, churches, and at other public meetings on what scouting meant to them.

Slips bearing the words, "Sixty-one occupants of the Home for Incurables are kept smiling by your contribution to the Community Fund," were contributed by a printer and distributed by one contestant; 10,000 of them were sent out through banks and large retail stores. Similar slips were adopted by other contestants and sent out in packages from department stores, in water and gas bills, etc. One agency instituted a health week accompanied by talks in factories, schools and at public meetings.

Slides were used in motion picture houses and talks arranged for over the two local broadcasting stations. Store windows carried exhibits, and stunts were put on at a visiting circus. The actors in the local stock company were induced to put the Communty Fund and the social agencies in their lines. Letters from the governor endorsing the work of two fund agencies were secured and printed in the papers, and statements of prominent citizens endorsing various agencies given publicity. School bands played in front of agencies and handbills describing the work of the agency were distributed to the crowd. The Yellow Taxi-Cab Company gave free rides to inmates of one agency. Street cars and busses carried posters, and ministers and other prominent citizens addressed audiences in all parts of the city.

House organs, church bulletins and newspapers were used. On one day nineteen stories appeared in the two local papers about the Fund and its agencies. One contestant secured 42½ news columns for his agency. A "Play Safe" movement was organized by the contestant representing the Safety Council.

The award was made at a meeting of the Advertising Club with the winners as guests. Including the preliminary and follow-up publicity the Community Fund was kept constantly in the public eye for two months. A new group of people was interested in support for social work, the agencies were taught to look upon their work from a new viewpoint, that of the publicity man, and the public was informed of the work of the Community Fund at a time when money-raising was not the sole object.

This contest proved to be an effective mid-year publicity campaign. In the opinion of the writer, this plan could also be used with success at campaign time.

ARTHUR A. GUILD
Director, Richmond, Va., Community Fund

Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By Elwood Street

Director, Community Council of St. Louis

Checking Up the Sub-Executive

AS an executive responsible for supervising a growing staff of sub-executives to whom are delegated various tasks and who in turn initiate various plans, I have found of great value the plan, suggested in part by Charles E. Miner of the Missouri Social Hygiene Association, out of his war-time experience with the Inter-Departmental Social Hygiene Branch.

Every Saturday morning I have a fifteen-minute conference with each executive at a definitely scheduled time. He gives me his written report for the week and a written program for the coming week, which we discuss together.

The weekly report is used as a basis for a confidential bulletin sent out to the Board of Directors (of which more may be said later) while the program is put in a folder labeled with the executive's name in my deep desk drawer. Into that folder also go carbon copies of all memoranda sent to this executive (and we have in our office a rule that all instructions and requests for action shall be in writing for the sake of accuracy and permanency).

The next Saturday, when the executive comes in for his conference I fish out his folder and check up with him the progress he has made on his program of the previous week and on the carbon copies of the memoranda which have been sent him.

This plan has the triple advantage of putting all of our understandings in black and white; of making sure that no instructions are forgotten; and of helping to see that agreements made are carried out because the executive knows that while I may forget, the folder in my desk drawer never will forget.

Is the Executive an Ex-Officio?

MISS EDITH BAKER, director of St. Louis Hospital Social Service, wants to know whether the executive of a social agency should be an ex-officio member of all committees of the organization. I believe that if the executive is responsible for policies and their execution, he should be an ex-officio member of all boards and committees and that either he or a member of his staff should attend all such meetings, participate in the discussion when necessary and keep a careful record of the actions of the committee. I personally do not see how any self-respecting executive could consent to the practice of some boards which meet by themselves and when the meeting is over notify the executive of decisions they have made regarding the conduct of the organization. It seems to me that the executive should be planner, leader, and administrator with the board of directors serving as representatives of the public and of the contributors, on whom the executive tries his ideas, and who, in turn, bring the point of view of the lay public to bear in suggestion and criticism on the work of the organization.

Write It Down

A PRACTICE which some successful executives employ is of dictating, after every call where a promise is made or a statement of policy enunciated, a written memorandum corroborating the verbal statement. This memorandum is mailed to the other party in the conversation; so that the understanding may be clear and no claims made later on that promises were entered into or statements made which were not in the mind of the executive.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOSSIP: of People and Things

Ohio's Study Courses

SIXTEEN study courses for Ohio social workers and public officials administering social work, will be held in connection with the Ohio Welfare Conference in Cincinnati, October 11-13. This ambitious program is the culmination of three years of preparation and experimentation under the leadership of Howard R. Knight, formerly executive secretary of the conference and now general secretary of the National Conference of Social Work.

Each course consists of five sessions of three hours each—one hour of lectures and two hours of discussion of case material. Each study group is limited to twenty-five persons. Each student as accepted is given a study outline and bibliography, so that he may have several months in which to prepare. The instructors are recognized authorities in their subjects.

The subjects and instructors are:

Fundamental Principles of Social Case Work—Ella M. Weinfurther, Am. Assn. for Org. Family Social Work.

Some Questions in the Technique of Family Social Work—Frank J. Bruno, Dept. of Sociology, Washington University.

Mental Factors in Social Case Work—Lawson G. Lowrey, M.D., Child Guidance Demonstration Clinic, Cleveland.

Problems of Administration in Family Service Societies—Linton B. Swift, Am. Assn. for Org. Family Social Work.

Problems of Child Training in Institutions—R. R. Reeder, Ph.D., Marsh Foundation School, Van Wert, O.

Feeding Children in Institutions—Lelia C. Ogle, Ohio State University.

Problems of Admission, Placement, and Discharge by Child-caring Agencies—C. V. Williams, Ill. Children's Home and Aid Society.

Behavior Problems of Children—Francis N. Maxfield, Ph.D., Ohio State Univ.

The Administration of Mothers' Pensions—Mary F. Bogue, Mothers' Assistance Fund, Penna.

Probation Methods—Francis W. Hiller, Nat. Probation Assn.

Mental Factors in Delinquency—E. A. North, M.D., Central Psychiatric Clinic, Cincinnati.

The Adjustment and Supervision of Mental Defectives in Their Own Communities—Inez Stebbins, Rome School for the Feeble-minded, New York.

Organizing Rural Districts for Social Welfare—LeRoy Ramsdell, N. Y. School of Social Work.

Travelers' Aid Methods—Harriet Anderson, Nat. Assn. of Travelers' Aid Societies.

Publicity for Social Work—Mary Swain Routzahn, Nat. Com. on Publicity Methods in Social Work.

Miscellaneous

THE SOUTH PACIFIC SECTION of the American Association of University Women is planning to offer a fellowship for some California college woman to go to Japan and study the language, customs and people. This is especially appropriate because of the fact that the Conference on Pacific Relations meets in San Francisco next year.

WORK IS UNDER WAY on the $900,000 Jewish People's Institute of Chicago. The new building will include an auditorium seating 800, with a well equipped stage; a gymnasium; a swimming pool 20 x 60; a billiard room; a library; a roof garden. This building is the third of a series of branches which the Institute is maintaining. A fourth is to come. Jacob M. Loeb is president of the Institute and Philip L. Seman general director.

DR. BERNARD W. CAREY, director of the Commonwealth Fund Child Health Demonstration in Athens, Ga., has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Public Health by the University of Georgia in recognition of his services in promoting child health in Georgia.

THE FIRST graduaton exercises of the Training School for Jewish Social Workers will be held in New York city on September 15. Eleven students will graduate, having completed a fifteen months' course of graduate study.

PHILIP KLEIN, Executive Secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, will spend the next few months in the Adirondack Mountains, New York, recovering from a severe illness.

Elections and Appointments

JANICE C. BANKS as general secretary, Y. W. C. A., The Oranges, N. J.

DORA M. BARNES as executive secretary, Bridgeport, Conn., Protective Association for Women and Girls.

MADELINE BERRY as social statistician, Indianapolis Community Fund.

EMILY L. BLEAKELEY as Red Cross hospital social worker at National Sanatorium, Johnson City, Tenn.

FLORENCE M. BURGER as executive secretary, Baltimore Social Service Exchange.

MILDRED CAVANAUGH as Red Cross social worker, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Perry Point, Md.

CATHLENE COOPER, R. N., as educational director of nurses, Syracuse, N. Y., Dept. of Health.

SUSAN DABNEY as assistant case supervisor, Children's Bureau, State Board of Public Welfare, Virginia.

MARGARET EDWARDS as staff associate, Division of Health Education, State Dept. of Public Welfare, North Carolina.

GEORGE HUGHLING, Red Cross Life Saving Examiner, to the staff of the Pacific Branch Office, A. R. C., San Francisco, as a special life saving field representative.

MRS. GERTRUDE K. KELLER as superintendent of welfare, Gaston County, N. C., succeeding MRS. C. C. HARMON (formerly FAY DAVENPORT).

EMILY KETCHAM as nutritionist, Bureau of Nursing, Syracuse, N. Y., Dept. of Health.

CECILE T. McKAY as Red Cross field representative for Alabama.

MARY MORELAND as general Red Cross field representative for Minnesota.

DR. T. F. MYLER as medical superintendent, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Xenia, O.

ADA C. NEIDERMEYER, formerly case work supervisor Wichita, Kan., League for Social Work, as director of Family Service Society, Columbia, Mo.

MARION RANNELLS as executive secretary, Bridgeport, Conn., Society for Mental Hygiene, succeeding MARY R. FERGUSON.

H. G. ROGERS, formerly with the Knoxville, Tenn., Recreation Commission, as Superintendent, City Dept. of Recreation, Mobile, Ala.

MARGARET ROGERS as director of Red Cross service at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, New Haven.

HELEN RYSDORP as general secretary, Y. W. C. A., South Bend, Ind.

OSCAR SCHOENHERR, managing director of the Welfare Federation of The Oranges, N. J., as trustee of the Marcus L. Ward Home for Aged Bachelors and Widowers, Maplewood, N. J.

MELVIN C. SCHRIEBER to staff of Dept. of Delinquent Children, Jewish Social Service Bureau, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ETELKA WEISS as secretary, Children's Dispensary, South Bend, Ind.

HELEN R. WOOD, as home service secretary, Westchester County, N. Y. Chapter, A. R. C.

PRIMROSE WOOLVERTON as general secretary, Y. W. C. A., Hartford, Conn.

Resignations

ANNA P. BOND as executive secretary, Baltimore Social Service Exchange, to spend a year in Europe.

P. E. KILGORE as director of the Child Care Bueau, State Department of Public Welfare, Ohio, to enter business.

HELEN LOCKE as acting superintendent of welfare, Guilford County, N. C.

Marriages

GERTRUDE FRIEND, director, Redmons House, South Orange, N. J., and Chauncey E. Owen, director, South Orange Community House, on July 16.

Deaths

STELLA BOOTHE (MRS. EDWARD VAIL) died suddenly in Philadelphia on August 14, following an operation for appendicitis. Miss Boothe, well-known to health workers the country over for her Suitcase Theater, was in the thick of her work on exhibits at the Sesqui-Centennial. One of the finest exhibits in the Educational Building, that of the three national nursing organizations, is her work.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
Social Economics
COURSES OFFERED

Family Case Work, Psychology applied to Child and Family Welfare, Psychobiological Problems Associated with Individual Personal Adjustment, Public Health, Social Medicine, Community Problems and Organization, Social Law, Immigrant Peoples, Nutrition, Social Legislation, Delinquency and Probation, Social Statistics, Influence of Pioneers of Social Work.

Field work training under professional executives.

Psychiatric and General Medical Social Service training given in conjunction with the Social Service Department of The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

College graduates eligible for M.A. degree after completing the two years course.

For circulars address
MISS THEO JACOBS
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work

Social Work Departments:
One-Year Course for college graduates
Two-Year Course for non-graduates

Public Health Nursing Department
One-Year Course (Term opens September 7)
Fuor-Months' Field Work Unit begins October 1.

Students should submit applications before September 1. Field Work period begins September 21; class work begins October 18.

Address inquiries to THE REGISTRAR,
311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia.

NURSERY SCHOOL DIRECTORS TRAINED
CLEVELAND KINDERGARTEN—PRIMARY TRAINING SCHOOL

Two year course for teachers of kindergarten and the first three grades.

One year course preparing directors of Nursery School. Open to Normal School or College Graduates. Contacts with Behavior Clinic, and different types of Nursery Schools.

Attractive Dormitories. State and University Credits

Address MAY HILL—Principal.
2050 East 96 Street, Cleveland, Ohio

HOUSES SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

Dry Goods
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
484 Fulton Street **Brooklyn, N. Y.**

Groceries
SEEMAN BROS.
Hudson and North Moore Streets **New York**

Electric Clock System
LOCKWOOD & ALMQUIST, Inc.
501 Fifth Avenue **New York City**

Books in our Alcove

(*Continued from page* 645)

which has proved a reliable and useful handbook of information concerning the economic and political order of the Soviet Union.

OIL IMPERIALISM, *by Louis Fischer. International Publishers. 256 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE IS the story of the attempts of the great oil companies backed by their respective governments to get control of the oil resources of Russia and Persia. Mr. Fischer's realistic description of the Genoa and Hague Conferences is enlightening and should serve as a healthy antidote to the barren formal accounts of these proceedings. It also provides an interesting explanation of the concession policy of the Soviet Government.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIA, *by B. Shiva Rao and D. Graham Pole, foreword by Lord Olivier. People's Institute Publishing Co. 96 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
EUROPE'S NEW MAP, *by F. J. Adkins. People's Institute Publishing Co. 96 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE TWO little handbooks published by the People's Institute are a useful addition to the library of the student of contemporary international relations. The Problem of India is a book of facts, albeit selected facts, covering the early Mohammedan and Hindu history, the advent of British rule, and more particularly the machinery of present day British administration. The defects of the new Constitution of India as brought to light by the Reforms Inquiry Committee, and India's demands are summarized concisely. The book is obviously prepared for British consumption as an antidote to the more popular imperialist histories. Europe's New Map offers the personal impressions of a widely traveled English college professor on viewing the racial and national effects of the war, particularly in Central Europe and the Balkans.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA, *by James H. Dolsen. Daily Worker Publishing Co., Chicago. 267 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE AUTHOR states that "the greatest care has been taken to make this a reliable reference book for the use of workers everywhere in rallying support for their oppressed comrades in the Far East." Upon examination, however, the reader finds that it is a regrettable mixture of undeniably authoritative quotations with injudicious overstatements of recent trends in China. The final chapter, entitled The Significance of the Chinese Workers' Struggle, closes as follows: "Under the red banner of international Communism, directed and inspired by the Communist International, the oppressed and exploited peoples of the Far East are taking their place with their comrades and fellow-workers of the rest of Asia, of Africa, of Europe, of Australia, and the two Americas, marching all together to battle for the overthrow of the hated capitalist system and its replacement by a world-union of Soviet Republics." One gains an unhappy impression that this conclusion was written first, and that the material was marshalled to support this contention.

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1924, *by Arnold J. Toynbee. Oxford University Press. 528 pp. Price $8.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS SURVEY combines in a peculiarly happy manner a factual summary of international events with an objective interpretation which in almost every instance skillfully avoids even a suggestion of partisanship. The volume is not limited rigidly to the calendar year 1924 but covers in Part I under the heading World Affairs, three large general topics: Security and Disarmament, The Movement of Population and The Third Communist International and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Part II covers Western Europe: the Allies and Germany, and Central, Eastern and Northern Europe. A second section of the volume deals in the style of an annual survey with the chief factors in the foreign affairs of the smaller European states. Part III is devoted to Tropica Africa and there is a valuable appendix of significant documents.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Now $2—You Save $1

Everett Dean Martin's
Lectures-in-Print on

PSYCHOLOGY

What It Has to Teach You About Yourself and Your World

THESE popular lectures, showing the wonderful progress made in our knowledge of the mind, attracted the largest audiences in the history of that famous auditorium, Cooper Union in New York.

Stenographers took down the lectures and Mr. Martin was asked to edit the notes.

The result is a book which was included in the American Library Association reading course of ten books giving the basic essentials of knowledge.

He Makes People Think

Leon Whipple, reviewing Martin's Psychology in The Survey, said: "He has a method which makes people think, and offers them the first materials for thinking. These are high achievements, likely to help society solve some of its problems."

The Nation called it "perhaps the best introduction to psychology for the general reader."

The New Republic spoke of "the joy that hails the discovery of such a book."

The Forum was particularly appreciative of the discussion of intelligence tests, group psychology, propaganda, politics, ethics and progress.

The New York Times was grateful for the way that Mr. Martin "relates the new science of the mind to common problems of the hour."

Dr. Frankwood Williams, of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, said: "This course is not to be compared with the courses offered by exploiters of the present interest in psychology to gain support for their unscientific beliefs and practices."

A New Kind of Book

Each of Mr. Martin's twenty lectures is printed as a separate pamphlet.

The whole series is enclosed in a stiff serviceable cover that looks like a book.

But each chapter may be taken out by itself to read or to carry in your pocket.

Survey Associates have taken over at a bargain the entire remainder of this edition, published at $3.

They may be had only of us—at $2 a copy postpaid in the United States—while they last.

No more copies will be issued in this form or at this price.

Order Now and Save $1

SURVEY ASSOCIATES
112 East 19 Street, New York

I enclose $.... (check or money order) for which please send me, by return mail, postpaid in the U. S.,.... copies of Psychology, by Martin, at $2 per copy. Regular price $3.

Name .....
Street, No. .....
City, State .....

915

TRAINING comparable to that of other graduate professional schools of high academic standard is available to the student desiring to qualify himself for future effective service in social work. The Fall Quarter begins October fourth.

The New York School of Social Work
107 East Twenty-Second Street
New York

The University of Chicago
The Graduate School of Social Service Administration

ACADEMIC YEAR 1926-27

Autumn Quarter, October 1 - December 23
Winter Quarter, January 3 - March 18
Spring Quarter, March 28 - June 15
Summer Quarter begins
June 20, 1927

Courses leading to the degree of A.M. and Ph.D. A limited number of qualified undergraduate and unclassified students admitted

For announcements, apply to Box 77, Faculty Exchange
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RECREATION TRAINING SCHOOL OF CHICAGO
Professional training for group leadership and recreation. Technical classes in dramatics, acting and coaching, games, folk dancing, story telling, art, handcraft, athletics and gymnastics. Theoretical and lecture courses. One and two year courses.
Write for catalogs
Recreation Training School of Chicago
800 South Halsted Street (Hull-House)

THE BUCK HILL SCHOOL
In the Pocono Mountains
Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania
A Progressive Boarding School for Girls and Boys
Elementary and College Preparatory
NELL MOORE ALTA B. CHASE, A. M.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American public in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $5.00 includes "Rural America" (monthly bulletin) and Annual Conference Proceedings.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Dr. George A. Soper, managing director, 25 West 43rd Street, New York. To collect, collate and disseminate information concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publications free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Composed of 20 Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Work among Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer service for college students, Laura H. Parker, Executive Supervisor.
Bureau of Reference for Migrating People, follow-up of New Americans, Raymond E. Cole, Executive.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Secs.; 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y.
International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y;
Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in the field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born. Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration; children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 8774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION is a federation of pioneer state wide children's home finding organizations. Dr. George A. Sheafe, President; Dr. Warren B. Bill, Vice President; Herman Newman, Second Vice President; C. V. Williams, Secretary-Treasurer; Dimmitt C. Hutchins, Counsel.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary: 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, New York. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feeblemindedness, epilepsy, inebrity, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $.50 a year.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, associate director; Dr. B. Franklin Royer, medical director, and Miss Eleanor P. Brown, secretary; 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—John A. Lapp, president, Chicago, Ill.; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 277 E. Long Street, Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, Spring, 1927. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Theobald Smith, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets on methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—for social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y.; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of industrial legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22d St., New York, Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Social Legislation, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 476 West 24th St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNICATIONS

Slavery in 1926

TO THE EDITOR: I think you are doing a great work in publishing what I might term "unpopular" articles about slavery as it exists in 1926.

I hope you will continue to publish the truth even though it may strike in high places at times.

J. C. HUNT

Marshall, Texas

Not By Rule

TO THE EDITOR: I want to tell you with how much interest I have read the article in your last number, entitled Ethics and Education, by Dr. Richard C. Cabot. I am glad to have this subject so strongly presented. I know that the common objection is made that this subject can not be taught by rule. To my mind, this is one of the chief advantages. There is something left for imagination, vision and inspiration. Every medical school, every law school and, indeed, every school ought to embrace the subject. I am a fairly regular attendant at church, but if I were bound to the cross of the "t" and the dot of the "i," I should probably seek my inspiration elsewhere.

I remember reading an Englishman's criticism of Professor Eucken. He referred to the common criticism that Eucken had not succeeded to reduce his teachings to definite form. The critic admitted the truth of the charge, but said that he had attended the lectures of Prof. Eucken, and he did not believe that any man who had ever entered his class-room was uninfluenced by a higher and nobler purpose when he left.

CHARLES NAGEL

St. Louis

Libraries Educate Adults

TO THE EDITOR: In the issue of February 15 The Survey asks the question: "What is this adult education?" and answers by giving the comments of six persons of prominence, all of whom are experts in their field. It is a sad commentary on the libraries of the country that not one of these six persons represent the American library movement; and, not only that, but libraries are not even mentioned in the discussion.

American libraries have been engaged in adult education for a period that can not be set down as less than fifty years, which goes back to the founding of the American Library Association. Moreover the libraries of the country are now engaged actively in promoting adult education; and it is possible that something may be learned from their efforts. The American Library Association at present is carrying on an intensive study of the adult education movement and publishing a series of reports under the general title: Adult Education. To any one interested, these publications are very instructive. The same association also is publishing a series of reading lists which name a few choice books on a given subject, with a critical evaluation of the books and a statement of the order in which they should be read, and are distributing these lists to libraries and other subscribers. It is supposed that the reading of such a group of books will give any ordinary person a fair and broad view of the subject covered.

Individual libraries also have prepared innumerable lists of books of all kinds and are in a position to furnish information regarding any particular subject. Libraries are supplied with catalogs, reference books, and no end of readers' helps. Here is a place where individuals may follow their likes to their hearts content. Why do not adults in search of education consult the public libraries? Books contain most of the accumulated knowledge of the world; and it would appear that the method of consulting books would be a fairly good way to carry on the process of adult education.

It is doubtful if a definition of adult education, aside from education in general, is required. Mr. Russell's expression of "self-realization" as its goal does very well. Adult education simply is the same object sought by adults. The difference, if any, lies in methods. And present methods are many and various. The comments above referred to mention class instruction, lectures, correspondence courses, etc. It probably is well that methods differ and that many means are tried out. Doubtless the best results will obtain if many methods supplement each other and adapt themselves to local needs. The library world does not wish to monopolize adult education. But libraries, that have been so influential in the past and done so much of the pioneering work, want to be reckoned in when the subject is considered; and they want a share, and they must have a share, in any adult education work which the future will provide.

JACOB HODNEFIELD

St. Paul, Minn.

The Hard of Hearing

TO THE EDITOR: I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid article on Hard of Hearing Children, by Caroline Vose, which appeared in a recent issue of your magazine.

As teacher of speech reading in the adult classes of the Portland Evening School, I am constantly in contact with persons who should have had these lessons in childhood and therefore have a realization of the great value of Miss Vose's plea for them.

ELIZA C. HANNEGAN

Portland, Me.

To Fill Our Cup of Happiness

We and our patients only need to place upon a splendid lofty site among Westchester hills a simple phalanx of Spanish Mission quarters—a home for 100 cancerous poor; admirable in strength, health-devices and sensible conveniences, at the lowest cost consistent with wisdom, in place of an old wooden building inhabited by us for 25 years. Our patients who are of all creeds and nationalities, pay nothing because their pockets are empty, and we are the connecting link with their friends among the public. Give us this fireproof Home!

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FUND

From December 31, 1921, to December 31, 1925.

RECEIPTS FOR 4 YEARS—since Fund began—		
Donations	$283,242.93	
Bank interest	5,277.25	
Promised to Fund	10,000.00	
		$298,520.18
EXPENSES FOR 4 YEARS—		
Advertising	$28,183.37	
Lots	6,915.66	
Road, trench work, excavating, labor and material on Fireproof Annex, put up for safety of sickest patients	85,663.66	
Electric Power Plant for Lighting and Well and Laundry Machinery	4,215.12	
Furnishing of Annex	6,972.74	
Accident Insurance	988.02	
Covered Passageway between old Home and Annex, 200 feet long	7,460.86	
Plans, Architect's Fee, Survey	1,792.00	
Electric Well Installation	4,398.90	
Plants and Trees	466.65	
Expense in connection with lecture given to Fund by Jas. J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D.	866.88	
		$147,923.86
Balance in Fund January 1, 1926		$150,596.32

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

HAWTHORNE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 30 cents a line. 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements eight cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.50. Cash with orders. Discounts 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions.

Address Advertising Department — **THE SURVEY** — 112 East 19th Street New York City

WORKERS WANTED

NATION-WIDE JEWISH body, engaged in large scale fund raising, requires high-grade expert campaigners for permanent employment in New York and important cities throughout the country. First class permanent positions at good salaries to experienced and intelligent men. Applications will be treated in strictest confidence. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, experience, affiliations, to be addressed P. O. Box 65, Sta. O., New York City.

WANTED: Head Worker for Settlement and Day Nursery. Must have experience in case work and Settlement work and as a Director. Must live at the Settlement. 5551 SURVEY.

WANTED: Superintendent or Warden for penal institution. Immediate. Must be good executive and able to handle custodial, farm and construction work along modern lines. Give experience and references. All communications treated confidentially. Address 5605 SURVEY.

YIDDISH speaking case worker is offered excellent opportunity to develop social service department. State training and experience, also salary desired. Address Dr. Lippitt, Mt. Sinai Hospital Dispensary, Milwaukee, Wis.

There is a call for

Campaign Managers

The heaviest period of the year in promoting and financing social agencies is near at hand.

There are several attractive connections open to campaign managers who have

Experience, Personality — and the *Ability* that justifies (and will receive) a salary up to $10,000 a year.

For particulars, address

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

of

Executive Service Corporation

GERTRUDE D. HOLMES, *Director*

100 East 42d St., New York

Ashland 6000

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: Boys' worker evenings or afternoons and evenings in New York Settlement house to begin about end of September. Addrss 5586 SURVEY.

WANTED: Assistant headworker in New York Settlement. Must understand Girls' work. Preferably non-resident. Address 5584 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED Supervisors to take charge of groups of boys in Jewish Home. Address Sup't, Box No. 5613 SURVEY.

ATHLETIC DIRECTOR for boys' and young men's gymnasium; after school and evenings, Settlement House, New York. Must know calisthenics. 5609 SURVEY.

HELP WANTED. Experienced Matron for Orthodox Jewish Child Caring Home. Address Sup't, Box No. 5612 SURVEY.

WANTED: An experienced social worker for family case work. Position open Social Welfare League, 620 Franklin Street, Reading, Penna.

WANTED: Executive Director for well organized Young Women's Hebrew Association, Detroit, Michigan. State education, training and experience. Address 89 Rowena St., Detroit, Mich.

WORKER WANTED: Assistant headworker for settlement house in New York City. State experience. Address 5615 SURVEY.

WANTED: Jewish Executive for organization in Pennsylvania. One who is fully acquainted with handling of transients and other welfare work. Good salary offered. Position available at once. Address Box 5614 SURVEY.

HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT: Associate editor of liberal magazine wants helper who will exercise intelligent supervision over health, play and manners of her two children, 4 and 6, both in school half day, and do the general work. Simple meals, modern five room apartment, no laundry. Private room, moderate salary. References exchanged. 5625 SURVEY.

WANTED: Experienced case supervisor for Jewish family case agency in a large Eastern city. 5589 SURVEY.

WANTED: Boys' Athletic Director, evenings in New York Settlement House. Must know basketball. Begin end of September. Address 5585 SURVEY.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.

WORKERS WANTED

THE COLLEGIATE SERVICE Inc.
437 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK

We supply business and social institutions with experienced, college-trained workers and executives.

We have registered with us for immediate and future placement candidates qualified as

Probation Officer	Secretary
Personnel Head	Correspondent
Vocational Adviser	Stenographer
Publicity Director	Office Manager
Settlement Executive	Bookkeeper
Recreation Leader	Accountant
Community Organizer	Clerk
Neighborhood Visitor	Receptionist
Institutional Worker	Buyer
Dietitian	Sales Promoter
Club Manager	Shopper
Home Economist	Fashionist
Hostess	Artist
Child Welfare Worker	Designer
Family Case Worker	Interior Decorator
Nurse	Copy Writer
Laboratory Technician	Campaign Manager
Chemist	Proof Reader
Psychiatric Social Worker	Editor
Mental Tester	Feature Writer
Occupational Therapist	Reporter
Psychiatrist	Subscription Manager
Teacher	Research Worker
Tutor	Librarian
Musician	Translator
Dramatic Coach	Statistician

Our combined education and experience enable us to render intelligent selection.

JOSEPHINE STRODE, *University of Chicago, Ph.B., Phi Beta Kappa; Chicago Training School for Playground Workers (Graduate)*

Settlement experience in New York and Chicago as assistant head resident and director of athletics and club work, dancing, dramatics, playground and play school activities.

District visitor with Charity Organization Society of New York.

Orphanage director with Near East Relief in Russia, Turkey and Greece.

Experience in appeal and project publicity, and in circulation promotion for quality publications.

PAULINE R. STRODE, *University of Chicago, Ph.B.; Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy (Graduate)*

Experience as secretary, stenographer, correspondent, personnel worker in civic association, economic research, public utility, real estate, engineering.

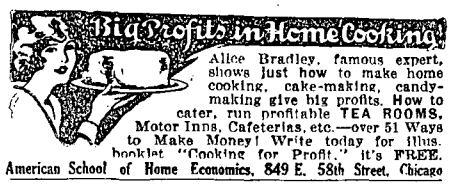
Social work and teaching experience as director of play in public school and city playgrounds; organiz industrial girls' clubs; Community Service director,—festivals, pageantry, athletics, dramatics; service with American Red Cross, automotive section; foreign service with Near East Relief.

MILDRED STRODE, *Chicago Kent College of Law, Bachelor of Laws; University of California, Special Student*

Service with the American Red Cross in France as visitor and hospital searcher, and executive secretary in After-Care work in United States.

Experience in professional, commercial and financial offices, New York and Chicago, as secretary, lawyer, office manager, sales promoter.

FOR THE HOME



Alice Bradley, famous expert, shows just how to make home cooking, cake-making, candy-making give big profits. How to cater, run profitable TEA ROOMS, Motor Inns, Cafeterias, etc.—over 51 Ways to Make Money! Write today for illus. booklet "Cooking for Profit." It's FREE. American School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th Street, Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE desires change. Would consider Day Nursery or Convalescent Home, East or South preferred. 5610 SURVEY.

INTELLIGENT and ambitious young woman with recreational training and eight years secretarial experience desires positio nas assistant to head resident in settlement or to welfare and personnel, worker in organization or corporation. 5596 SURVEY.

POSITION as superintendent or assistant in child caring institution by man, 38 years of age, married, fifteen years experience in child welfare work. 5603 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN, private secretary, desires position with psychologist or psychiatrist. Five years experience in a psychopathic clinic. Excellent references. 5601 SURVEY.

TWO well educated, experienced, refined, Protestant women, sisters, desire positions together in a large school, as House Mother and Assistant, or as Superintendent or Director and Assistant, in a small institution. Work with girls preferred. Best references. 5590 SURVEY.

RECREATION EXECUTIVE, now engaged in New York, desires recreation work with boys, three evenings a week. 5608 SURVEY.

TRAINED, young woman with some experience wishes position in smaller institution as Assistant to Supt. or housekeeper. References. 5618 SURVEY.

POSITION as dietitian for a diabetic combined with position as companion or managing housekeeper, but where no nursing care is required. Address 5616 SURVEY.

COMPETENT dramatic directress now open for full or part time position with settlement or institution. Junior or senior groups. Graduate Teacher's Course, American Academy Dramatic Arts. Varied experience. 5617 SURVEY.

GRADUATE Student Columbia, experienced stenographer with scientific training, wants secretarial or other work. 5620 SURVEY.

REGISTERED NURSE, with considerable experience in hospital work and among children, seeks position in Day Nursery, orphanage, or welfare institution. New York City preferred. 5611 SURVEY.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes position as head of small children's home. Long experience and best of references. 5621 SURVEY.

WANTED, non-resident position, school or industrial plant cafeteria. 5619 SURVEY.

WOMAN EXECUTIVE with family welfare and Settlement experience, desires position in New York. Especially interested in the industrial field. 5622 SURVEY.

MUSIC STUDENT would like to teach music in Settlement, voice, choral, piano. 5623 SURVEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE seeks change, if to her advantage. Is now Headworker of institution. Experienced in settlement work in all its phases, also child caring institute. Kindly state particulars and salary, resident or non-resident. 5624 SURVEY.

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York .

PERIODICALS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 19 W. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year: published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

MISSOURI

OLD BRICK COLONIAL HOUSE Just the setting for old furniture. Well preserved, water, lights, furnace, hardwood floors. In cultured town, 6,000. Three colleges. Four fraternity houses near. Nice neighborhood, lawn, flowers, fine trees. Santa Fe Trail. 5567 SURVEY.

FOR RENT

In small colonial house, charming three room apartment. Bath, two fireplaces, walking distance financial district. Call Orchard 8200 between ten and twelve daily.

FOR THE HOME

"Home-Making as a Profession"

Is a 30-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home-study Domestic Science courses, for teaching, institution management, etc., and for home-making efficiency. Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

CURRENT PAMPHLETS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

COOKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, described home-study course, which includes catering, tea room, cafeteria and lunch room management. "51 Ways to Make Money" free. Am. School of Home Economics, 5772 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

DIPHTHERIA—CURABLE AND PREVENTABLE. A highly informative pamphlet on how medical science is saving children's lives. Send for Pamphlet "D". 4 cents (stamps) per copy. American Association for Medical Progress, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

CHICAGO STANDARD BUDGET FOR DEPENDENT FAMILIES (Revised). Chicago Council of Social Agencies, 308 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 25c per copy.

BULLETIN BOARD

MINNESOTA STATE CONFERENCE AND INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WORK: St. Paul. Sept. 18-24. Secretary, Mrs. John J. Doyle, 413 Administration Bldg., Minneapolis.

IOWA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Oscaloosa. September 22-24. Secretary, Louise Cottrell, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

BIENNIAL BOY SCOUT EXECUTIVES: Hot Springs, Ark. Sept. 22-29, Chief Scout Executive, James E. West, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Parkersburg. Sept. 23-25. Secretary, Mrs. C. R. Madden, Beckley Hospital, Beckley.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHARITIES ANNUAL MEETING: Buffalo. Sept. 26-Oct. 1. Secretary, Dr. John O'Grady, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION: Atlantic City, N. J. Sept. 27-Oct. 1. Executive Secretary, Dr. Wm. H. Walsh, 18 Division St., Chicago.

NEW ENGLAND HEALTH INSTITUTE: Concord, N. H. Sept. 27-Oct. 1. Secretary, Elena Crough, Dept. of Public Health, Concord.

INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS: Washington, D. C. Sept. 30-Oct. 2. Secretary, Dr. F. Humbert, 2 Avenue Velasquez, Paris (8), France.

UTAH STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Salt Lake City. Sept. 31-Oct.1. Secretary, Adaline A. Buffington, Charity Organization Society, Salt Lake City.

NEBRASKA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Fremont. Oct. 3-5. Secretary, Anna M. Cameron, Extension Division, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

AMERICAN RED CROSS: Washington, D. C. Oct. 4-7. Director, Douglas Griesemer, American Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION: Washington, D. C. Oct. 4-7. Secretary, Philip Jacobs, 370—7th Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK STATE CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS: New York City. Oct. 4-8. Chairman, Mrs. Edward Harding, Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, N. Y.

MICHIGAN STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Ann Arbor. Oct. 6-8. Secretary, Robert T. Lansdale, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Charleston. Oct. 6-8. Secretary, Aileen Shane, 1820 Seneca Avenue, Columbia, S. C.

MINNESOTA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Duluth. Oct. 6-9. Secretary, Dora Cornelisen, 204 State Capitol, St. Paul.

KANSAS STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Coffeyville. Oct. 7-9. Secretary, C. E. Barkemeyer, 306 Locust St., Halstead.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Goldsboro. Oct. 11-13. Secretary, Mrs. Bessie Powell, 308 N. 3rd St., Wilmington.

WISCONSIN STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Madison. Oct. 11-13. Secretary, Mrs. C. D. Partridge, 527 Layton Avenue, Cudahy.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Goldsboro. Oct. 11-13. Secretary, Mrs. Bessie Powell, 308 N. Third Street, Wilmington.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION: Buffalo. Oct. 11-14. Executive Secretary, Homer N. Calver, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

OHIO WELFARE CONFERENCE: Cincinnati. Oct. 12-15. Secretary, Howard R. Knight, 277 E. Long Street, Columbus.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Springfield. Oct. 13-15. Secretary, Richard K. Conant, 37 State House, Boston.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION: Pittsburgh. Oct. 15-21. General secretary, E. R. Cass, 135 E. 15th Street, New York City.

MARYLAND STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Salisbury. Oct. 18-20. Secretary, Mary M. Wootton, 228 W. Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore.

NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS: Atlantic City, N. J. Oct. 18-22. Secretary, Howard S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

GEORGIA STATE WELFARE CONFERENCE: Macon. Oct. 19-21. Executive secretary, Burr Blackburn, State Council of Social Agencies, 32 East Cain St., Atlanta.

ALABAMA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Mobile. Oct. 20-22. Secretary, Grace Hoerig, St. Vincent's Hospital, Birmingham.

ILLINOIS TUBERCULOSIS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION: Danville. Oct. 25-26. Executive Secretary, Jayne B. Kerr, 516½ East Monroe Street, Springfield.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL: Detroit, Mich. Oct. 25-29. Director, W. H. Cameron, 108 E. Ohio Street, Chicago.

MISSOURI STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: St. Louis. Oct. 25-27. Secretary. Esther M. Cousley, 5120 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis.

MISSISSIPPI STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Greenwood. Oct. 26-27. Secretary, Mrs. James A. Cameron, 511 Bay St., Hattiesburg.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

中國留美學生月報

THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

The only Chinese magazine in English continuously published for past 20 years

GIVES YOU

Accurate knowledge of modern Chinese thought and first hand information on Chinese affairs with their relation to future world order.

The Chinese Students' Monthly
155 Sibley Street, Detroit, Mich.
Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find ($) for ( ) subscriptions to The Chinese Students' Monthly.
[Price: $2.00 per annum. Published monthly from November to June inclusive.]

Name .....

Address .....

Date..... .....

SOCIAL FORCES

EDITED BY
HOWARD W. ODUM, *Managing Director*

JESSE F. STEINER

GERALD W. JOHNSON

Social forces in the three years of its existence has come to be recognized as one of the leading sociological periodicals. It covers fields of social science almost untouched by other periodicals; it offers a variety almost unique in periodical literature.

In its first three volumes (1000 pages to a volume) Social Forces carried 576 contributions from 331 individual authors exclusive of the 466 book reviews presented. Distribution of the contributions show that at least one fourth of the articles are from social workers, public officials, and contributors generally outside of college and university circles. The journal carries a most exhaustive book review department. It reviews adequately current literature bearing on sociological subjects. Social Forces is published quarterly, each issue running 200 to 250 pages.

Price, $4.00 a year

TYPICAL COMMENTS

"The best sociological journal issued anywhere in the world" THE AMERICAN MERCURY

"The most interesting and comprehensive journal of its kind" THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Published by the University of North Carolina Press

By

THE WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY

Publishers of Scientific Books and Periodicals

Baltimore Palo Alto **Maryland**

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY. *It helps us, it identifies you.)*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED